The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,591.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 38 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

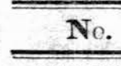
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

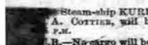
N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.



The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 16th July 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to }	Bewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1st Class	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
3rd Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and 4 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, have been constructed in England with special regard to all the requirements of the Passenger Traffic from and to India.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£23	£15	.....	£4	
Suez	38	22	.....	8	Without Food
Port Said.....	40	24	.....	8	
Messina	48	28	.....	12	
Naples.....	50	35	.....	13	
Leghorn	53	36	.....	13	
Genoa	56	36	.....	15	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the second of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the ASIA, 2,000 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th September next.

The s. s. ASIA has been built in every respect the same as the INDIA, and will offer the same splendid accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers.

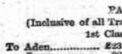
For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

CLARKE BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 12th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS EXCELLENTLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden.....Rs.	325	215	75
„ Suez ..... £	40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said ..... £	42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles .. £	56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. I. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1306 tons register. James R. Bayliss, Commander.

This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steam ship STIRLING, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th July 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £33 ; 2nd class £24.
Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE for BOMBAY, and vice versâ. The new Steamer APIS, 1,409 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th July, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 20th August.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said.....	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the E.-malay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from 27 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE :

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free. Reduced fares for families, consisting of not less than 3 adults members travelling together :—First Class, £10-10 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10 ; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers.) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE *via* ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including The Right through Egypt):—First Class, £53 ; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, *via* Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ATALANTA, arrived from London and Liverpool, are requested to send for DELIVERY of their GOODS as early as possible, or else the same will be landed by Captain Reynolds at the expense and risk of the concerned without any further intimation being given. Captain Reynolds will not be responsible for the condition of Cargo after it has left his steamer's deck.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Atalanta.

Bombay, 9th July 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SONEPORE RACES, 1870.

To the Terms of the following Races, add the words "HALF FORFEIT."

Sonepore St. Leger.	Civilian's Cup.
Bettiah Cup.	Mr. W. W.'s Cup.
Tirhoot Stakes.	Sonepore Cup.
Sonepore Derby.	Bulloah Cup.

Durbhungah Cup.

Prospectuses may be had of the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the Stewards,
E. J. DICKENSON,
Ghazeepore, 8th July 1870. Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

—NOTICE.—KHAMGAUM TRAFFIC.—The Public are informed that during the time the Khamgaum Railway is CLOSED, Mr. PILCHER will cart Goods of all sorts between Shegaum and Nandura for the Company.

The Carting Charge of 2 annas and 6 pies per maund will be added to the Railway Rates to and from Nandoora. This arrangement will commence on the 19th instant, and continue until further notice.

HENRY CONDER.
Bombay, 11th July 1870. General Traffic Manager.

JOHN NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT,
COMMISSION and TRANSIT AGENCY, BOMBAY,

Is prepared to undertake Orders for Goods of every description from England, France, or Germany, on the most advantageous terms, and will assure time securing as liberal an arrangement for transit charges, &c., as obtainable.

Mr. NEUBERG, being at present in Europe, will personally select the goods ordered through him, and he trusts that Dealers, large Establishments, Regimental Messes, Clubs and Private Persons will take advantage of this opportunity and favour him with their Orders.

TRANSIT AGENCY.—Mr. N. will undertake the receiving and forwarding of any kind of Goods, Packages or Parcels, to and from Europe, with strict attention to the instructions and interest of his constituents.

Mr. N. will be happy to give prompt compliance to all Orders entrusted to him by his Constituents in the Mofussil for every description of Articles, Glassmanship, &c., &c.

Occasional Advertisements will indicate the Goods in stock and such other Articles not having on hand he will procure them in the market at the lowest possible rate with due regard to quality.

Orders to be accompanied with Remittances or reference for payment.

No. 5 Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

HUGHES' AND KIMBER'S New List of Printer's and Binder's MATERIALS and TOOLS, to be had on application to

J. HUGHES,
Sole Agent, Bombay.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The 1870 Illustrated Catalogue sent free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Buttons, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft morocco Kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the priiege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially available to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extreme rate, to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

NOTICES.

TOM MANTLE
WILL OPEN A
REFRESHMENT ROOM
AT
No. 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
ON OR ABOUT
THE 20TH OF JULY 1870,
AND HOPES THAT ALL HIS OLD FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL GIVE HIM
A GOOD RALLY ROUND!

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELSCHAFT PUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

JUBBULPORE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—TENTS.—On account of the great demand for TENTS made at this Institution, the Superintendent requests the favour of intending purchasers kindly sending their orders as early as possible, so as to allow of their being executed by the required time.

Revised Price Lists furnished on application to the Superintendent.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
26, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c., All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and the business will be conducted with promptitude, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Iron Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Glass Sheets.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil and various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room ; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News ; a splendid Billiard Table ; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare (Mid-Indian, Anglo-Indian, French and English), Ices, Sweet meats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS at the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co. Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Rund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that before long the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may continue to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without any obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Pessary Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS, up to the 13th instant, inclusive, for the supply of four hundred and fifty (450) tons best SMITHY COAL, to be delivered free of charge at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Byculla.

The said Coal to be subject to the examination and approval of the Company's Locomotive Superintendent.

W. WARDEN MORICE.

Byculla Stores Office, 5th July 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office, Amjuel Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, July 19th, 1870, at 4 P.M., to confirm the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, carried unanimously at the Annual General Meeting held at Broach on the 30th ultimo :—

Proposed by James Greave, Esq.,
Seconded by George Cotton, Esq.,

That from the balance of the year's profit, after payment of dividend, the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,27,500, by repayment to each Shareholder on the Company's register, this day the sum of Rs. 150 per share, thus reducing the value of each Share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 850."

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 4th July 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (In Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES—To-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Joint Stock Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at MAHIM.—On THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1870, at 3 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, viz. :—All that pieces of ground or land of coconut and other trees and plantation thereon standing and growing, containing two Wheels, situate at Mahim Wood, fronting the public road called Angar Road, on the west side thereof, containing about seven thousand square yards, registered under No. 944, and Tax under No. 85, bounded on the east partly by the cart belonging to Bhugwan Bheema and partly by the cart of Bomanjee Framjee, called Madowlee, on the west by the Angar Road, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the cart called Madowtee.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Vendors' Solicitors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 388 of 1869.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia and Awabai his wife.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hormusjee Maneckjee Daukwalla and Juttonbai his wife.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of August 1869, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, 13th day of July next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon :—

All the ESTATE and Interest of the above-named Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia, Awabai his wife, Hormusjee Maneckjee Daukwalla and Juttonbai his wife, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate in the west side of Khetwady 12 Cross Lane or Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement six hundred and four square yards (be the same more or less), assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,547 and 2,548, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 129, and bounded as follows :—On the east by Khetwady Thirteen Lane or Street, on the west by the property now or lately in the occupation of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, on the north by the property of Sharidjee Justonjee, and on the south by the property of the late Bunnoo Jebso, and which premises were lately occupied by Mr. H. Horden, but are at present unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle within the Fort.—Dated this 13th day of June 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 291 of 1866.

SEBASTIAN JOSEPH DE SOUZA, Portuguese, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay... Plaintiff.

vs.

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Parsee, residing at Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of February 1867, the following immoveable property will BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July next, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon :—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Sebastian Joseph de Souza and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bottlewalla, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuages, tenements and buildings thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate at Bandora, in the district of Tannah, on the south-west side of the Hill commonly known as the name of Chapel Point, containing by admeasurement four thousand four hundred and sixteen square yards, be the same a little more or less, bounded on the south by lands belonging to the Trustees of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Monte, on or towards the east by property in the possession or occupation of Manoel Jacinto Fernandes and Antonio G. Dias and others, on or towards the south partly by property belonging to Antonio Pereira and partly by property belonging to the abovenamed Sebastian Joseph de Souza, and on or towards the west by the property belonging to the Trustees of the said Church, and which lands and premises are now in the occupation of the said Plaintiff Sebastian Joseph de Souza and were lately in the occupation of Annie Maria Pereira.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, Attornies for the Plaintiff abovenamed, in Rampart Row, within the Fort.—Dated this 21st day of June 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES GEORGE SMITH and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Liquidators of the said Company, } Petitioners.

UPON the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Colabas, Mazagons, and Freres at Rs. 1,690, 1,690, and 175, respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	630
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	185
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
30,000	250	all	3 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	325
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	270
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
37,096	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	130
61,000	250	87	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,690
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	175
1,750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,000
4,000	1,000	1,00	Nil	Fort Canning	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,115
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	2,030
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,300 nl.
200	1,000	all	80*	Bombay United	780
830	150	150	...	Broach Mills	200
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
600	5,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern	1,485
2,500	1,000	all	8 p. a.	Manockji Petit's	745
800	2,500	all	80 p. a.	Oriental	1,420
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,515

*Per share for the half-year.

COTTON PRESS COMPANIES

			30dps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
			100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	820
			60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	560
			70do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,300
			375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
			33do.	Do. New	550
			200do.	Colaba Press Co	7,000
				East India Press Co	1,900
			200*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
				Framji Cowasji Press	1,030
			246 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
1,000	5,000	2,500	150 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	1,370
2,000	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,075
2,000	400	35	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	355
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,000	750	200 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
134	2,000	all	150 p.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	350

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' Fd'g Co.	30
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treasher & Co.	390ex.d.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation			
500	75	Jan. '66		Bank of Bombay	16
45	33			Do. China	62
200	80	Sept. '67		B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40	Sept. '67		Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66		Central Bank	1½
				East India Bank*	23
200	10	Feb. '67		Indian Peninsula	6
200	88	May '67		Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67		Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,200	1,750	Nov. '66		Back Bay Co.	700
2,000	2,449			B'bay & Bengal S.	15
1,000	2,550			Bombay Sh	500
1,000	all	1,040		Elph'st'ne Land	15
1,000	679	676		Do. New	36

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
On London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
Bank Bills	4 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Private Bills	Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Documents.	Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At par	105
Madras	30 days' sight	10⅞ par.
Ceylon	30 days' sight	103
Mauritius	At sight	93
Java	10 days' sight	103
China	30 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four-and-a-half per cent	114½
Four per cent.	107½
Three per cent.	97½
Four-and-a-half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1836-37	104
Six per cent. Debenture Loans	108
Do. do.	108
Do. do.	108
Do. do.	108
Bombay Municipal Loan Bonds	113
Do. Improvement Loan	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Capital	Rs. 10 per cent.
Bullion	,, 10-4
Bank Notes	,, 290
Specie	,, 220
Government Securities	,, 203
Other Securities	,, 106-4
Rupees	,, 15-1
Gold	,, 16
Sovereigns, English	,, 196-76
Do. American Gold	,,

PRICES OF SHARES.

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 10 ?
Bank of Bengal Notes	,, 10-4
Bank of Bombay Notes	,, 290
Bank of Bombay Specie	,, 220
Bank of Bombay Government Securities	,, 203
Bank of Bombay Other Securities	,, 106-4
Bank of Bombay Rupees	,, 15-1
Bank of Bombay Gold	,, 16
Bank of Bombay Sovereigns, English	,, 196-76
Do. do. American Gold	,,

CALCUTTA, 8TH JULY 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

Government Securities.

A few accounts, at Rs. 97-6 or 2-10 discount, and small sums at Rs. 97-8 to 97-12, are 2 to 4 annas higher. Two time-bargain contracts at Rs. 97-6 or 2-10 discount for deliveries in one week and two weeks.

Bank Shares.

Small accounts, at Rs. 105-10.

Rupee Loan Debentures, of 1858-59, at Rs. 106-14.

Railway Debentures, in sums of Rs. 25,000 and under, at Rs. 114-4.

Five per cent. Debentures, a small sum, at Rs. 110-0.

Four per cent. Municipal Debentures of 1870, at Rs. 103-2.

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,495 and 1,500, and towards the afternoon, one lot, at slightly lower.

Commercial Bank shares, 110 at Rs. 130 each.

Calcutta and Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 247 per £20.

Agra and Masterman's Bank, Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, at Rs. 15-1.

Rupees, at Rs. 16.

Gold.

Sovereigns, English, at Rs. 196-76.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 12.

Surgeon-Major Smith, Assistant Surgeon, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Lieutenant Hall, Adjutant, 2-10th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, Major-General, Royal Artillery, on abolition of command, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 12.

Major Bascain, Pension Paymaster, on duty, to Tanna.

Captain Hewitt, Lieutenant Barton, 2nd Regiment, on duty, to Deesa.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 27th June 1870.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language :—

Tonghoe, 8th June 1870.

Lieutenant T. W. Best, 76th Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain W. B. Rice, (9th Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

Leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff.—Major W. R. Meshane, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Ceded Districts, privilege leave for 60 days, from July 1870, or date of departure.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10 Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolams Cor bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 8s. 0d. ,,
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 2 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Mariaban (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee, July 9.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Orizona	Llewellyn	Liverpool.
	Chalmers	Helps	Rangoon.
	Copenhagen	Covie	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Salsette, Parish, to Aden and Suez.

Ship Rokeby Hall, Barnes, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

July.			
	ARRIVALS.		
8	Lavalley (s)	Lavallie	Liverpool, May 14
	Ethiopia (s)	McCallum	Moulmein, July 1
	Arratoon Apcar (s)	Miller	Hongkong, June 18
	Sumatra	Roberts	Liverpool, March 18
	Sir Henry Lawrence	Butler	London, March 18
	Saint Mungo	Watson	London, March 24
	Anna	Chowpart	Newcastle, March 13
July.	DEPARTURE.		
8	Merchantman		

MADRAS.

July.		
	ARRIVALS.	
6	Rona	Liverpool
	Silsona	Coconada
7	Chairman	London
	Candia (s)	Calcutta
	Valecha	Cocanada
	Heldi (s)	Gopalpore
July.	DEPARTURES.	
6	St. Luie	Marseilles
7	John Allan	New York via N. Ports

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

DARLING—June 29th, at Calicut, the wife of Robert Darling, Esq., Agent, Bank of Madras, of a son.

THOMPSON—June 27th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. W. J. Thompson of the Bangalore District Office, of a son.

BLAIKIE—July 2nd, at Bangalore, the wife of Pensioned Sergeant Major Blaikie, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

SWETENHAM—July 4th, at Nowgong, the wife of Captain E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AKEHMAN—July 1st, at Sreenuggur, Cashmere, of typhoid fever, Lieutenant Hercules Akerman, 5th Royal Irish Lancers.

HICKIE—July 5th, at Mussoorie, in his 31st year, Michael Charles, second son of Mrs. Dora Hickie, and the late M. C. Hickie, Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1870.

THE East India Association has held a debate on Indian Finance, and in our humble opinion has missed the cardinal question in the controversy. It seems to have been generally assumed that no exception can be taken to the amount of Indian expenditure; that the expenditure is to govern the revenue; that let the supreme authorities, wherever they may be, spend what they please, the taxpayers of India are bound to furnish funds more than sufficient to cover the amount. And no doubt that is the view which the Indian Government has taken of its duties. For years it went on spending and went on producing delusive budgets, while all the time the balance was against the State, and the expenditure exceeded the revenue. During the last year an attempt was made by reducing the outlay and increasing the taxes to carry out the theory in all its integrity, and by the imposition of an odious tax at a high rate to bring the two sides of the balance sheet into a state of probable equilibrium. The result has been what is called a "constitutional clamour," caused by the extreme oppressiveness of the impost on the poor, and its vexatious and often unjust bearing on the rich. And if the Government of India still continues to spend what it wishes to spend, and imposes taxes, whether local or imperial, to supply the treasury with the means of liquidating its obligations, plainly the oppression and vexation must go on increasing to a point beyond which it will no longer be bearable. We do not for one moment dispute the necessity of paying the debts incurred by the State; what we dispute is the necessity or the expediency of incurring the debts. There are no limits to the caprices of expenditure, there are limits to the amount of taxation which can be fairly borne or prudently enforced. No doubt the Government of India *could* increase its outlay by ten or twelve millions, and collect the money at the point of the bayonet, and that is what will have to be done if the principle of spending what you please and then running about to find the money, is to be the governing principle. But that principle is false, dangerous, unjust, and, considering what has other has already been done, that principle ought to be repudiated at once. The income-tax is fresh, unfair and oppressive, but the oppression and unfairness become more bitter by the fact that the income-tax is raised to find means for the reckless extravagance, not only in public works, but in the very administration of the State. It is by reduction of expenditure and by increased taxation that the Government of India, in justice to its subjects, as well as to the empire, is bound to seek a surplus. And this is the very point which, as it appears to us, the debaters at the East Indian Association generally missed. The income-tax is paid, grudgingly paid; it is regarded as a mode of "filling the gap" made by reckless administration; but if it were paid, without hatred and heartburning, without "constitutional clamour," the silence of those subjected to confiscation would operate as a positive stimulus to the passion for spending which, since the Company ceased to exist, has become the characteristic passion of the Indian Government. Those who desire to maintain British rule in India, and those who wish to use the English merely as beneficent agents in the work of Indian regeneration—as a sort of patent apparatus for the manufacture of an Indian or several Indian nations—should alike resist this passion; since its indulgence means the termination of the first in disgrace and disaster, and the confusion of the second in anarchy and blood.

With the greatest deference to the able author of our Political letter from London, we submit that the question is not between an increase of the salt-tax and an income-tax, but between an income-tax and reduced expenditure. There, and there alone, lies the key to a legitimate surplus. But if Lord Mayo's theory that the salvation of India is to be found in "increased taxation," local and general, is to be carried out, if taxation is only to be limited by the exigencies of expenditure, of course we must endure an income tax and many other taxes. One result will be that all prudent Europeans who make contracts for service in India will have a clause inserted in their agreements to the effect that their salaries are to be paid free from the direct and uncertain exactions of the Indian Government. We are told that the people on whom the income-tax is imposed are the very people who benefit most by our rule, and who, hitherto, have paid no taxes at all. But the truth is, that the tax falls with terrible severity on thousands of poor men, native and European; it falls heavily on the native civil servants, it does not fall on the native military officers; it falls on the ryots who already pay land tax; it falls, like a levy of black mail, on Europeans who have paid and who still pay heavy local and imperial dues. It is hated by the whole class who have to pay it, hated as no other tax is, and it breeds hatred and distrust of the Government. And the hatred is deepened by the knowledge that this income-tax is extorted in order to pay for vast extravagance and unheard-of blunders. We take this occasion to say that we have not objected to public works. The Government of India is quite right to undertake as many public works *as it can pay for*. What we object to is, that the Government of India undertakes works which it has not the money to pay for; and what we contend for is, that the Government of India ought to restrain, within the limits of its legitimate means, its mania for improving the estate. Settle what is essential to carry on the government of the country, and spend the rest on public works. The first thing is not to regard your income as the purse of Fortunatus—ever full, not to treat it as something endlessly expansive like the fortune of a magical hero in a French novel; and the next thing is to live rigorously within your income. The more especially does this rule apply to India where a strong foreign race, very few in number, holds rule over so many millions, and depends for its existence on the wisdom, justice, and moderation of its acts. And the persons of the strong foreign race who happen to be in authority must also be just to their fellow-countrymen, and consider how far it is prudent to excite their hostility and inspire them with feelings of cynical contempt. The present income tax has disgusted every European in India, because it *ought* to have been unnecessary, and because it *is* unjust.

Mr. Maclean and Sir Bartle Frere hit the nail on the head when they pointed out that one weak point in our system is that the Financial Department has no control over the purse. But unless a plan of decentralization is devised, we do not see how any effective control over the estimates can be accorded to the Financial Department. Nor, indeed, would it be desirable that absolute control should be granted, for if it were, the Finance Minister would be practically Mayor of the Palace to the Governor-General. But the power of the Finance Minister might be increased, provided he were a man independent enough to stand up for economy and resign rather than act simply as a machine for filling the treasury. Sir Bartle Frere's suggestion that the purse strings should be held by the British Parliament is altogether inadmissible. It would be fatal to the last shred of power left to the Governor-General and the great body of his colleagues, and take the very life, the little that remains, out of Indian administration. India is already too much governed from England, and all the petty inter-meddling that goes on is a poor substitute for the broader duty of supervision and control. The Secretary of State should confine himself to keeping Governors and Governors-General up to their work, and recall any one who indulged in lavish expenditure. Unfortunately, much of our improvidence comes from Westminster, and we are bound to say that the subordinate Indian Government in India has caught the infection from the Supreme Government in London with right good will. What would it be were the expenditure and revenue of India made a subject of party votes in the Lords and Commons?

WE have to acknowledge receipt of an interesting paper on "Ailantus Excelsa, a new Indian remedy," by Mr. Narayen Daji, G.G.M.C.

SUB-CONDUCTOR J. HICKEY, of the Ordnance Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN J. H. WHITE, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railway Department, has been granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

STRONG HOPES OF PEACE.

LONDON, 11TH JULY, 4-55 P.M.

Strong hopes are entertained of a peaceful solution of the Franco-Prussian difficulty.

The King of Prussia has admitted having authorized the Prince of Hohenzollern to accept the Crown of Spain. He has promised to give a definitive reply to France to-morrow.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

EXPLANATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

TONE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

LONDON, 12TH JULY, NOON.

Earl Granville in the House of Lords and Mr. Gladstone in the Commons last night gave some explanations regarding the steps taken to prevent a warlike complication on the Spanish Question. They regretted the strong language employed by the French, and said Government would endeavour without undue interference with the dignity of other countries to preserve peace.

A Prussian Circular has been issued to the Representatives of the North German Confederation abroad stating that the Government have absolutely abstained from any interference in the selection of a King for Spain.

The "North German Gazette" (Norddeutsche Zeitung) says that Prussia can do nothing to oppose the election of a candidature by the Spanish Government without lowering its dignity.

The majority of the French Press are warlike.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 12TH JULY, AFT.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Mr. Chadwick, said he believed that some of the Indian authorities desired the prompt cultivation of the mulberry tree for the production of silk.

Replying to Colonel Sykes he said that no examination for the Indian Medical Service would take place this year, the department being at present overmanned.

Lord Fitzgerald brought up the reply of the Queen to the address of the Indian officers, stating that there was every reason to believe the grievance complained of would be redressed. Regarding the Bonus claims Her Majesty would direct a further examination to be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the conditions in which compensation was granted were fully observed.

LONDON, 11TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was improving.

Fair Dhollera, 8d.

The Bombay mail of the 15th ultimo was delivered in London on the 9th instant.

Arrivals from Bombay—Greenwood, s. s. Bengal, Woosung, and Afrique.

SURAT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

8TH JULY.

I SUPPOSE I ought to tell you something about Surat: and if I had a glowing imagination I could tell you a great deal, I fancy; but as I havn't that aid to composition, I won't.

We have had as follows:—much rain, a little dancing, a little croquet and a little cricket. The two first were successful—the rain very plentiful, and the dancing very pleasant. As for the rest we are like sparrows, a peck at cricket, a peck at croquet, a hop to the evening congregation at "the seats," a twitter or two there, and we fly away again.

The *café au lait* and chocolate coloured people have a nice new promenade, profusely ornamented with two squirts and some cast iron gates, which appear to have been planted, and have come up luxuriantly green. Here the stately Borah or the sprightly Parsee stalks or swaggers. As the voices are raised in passionate declamation the word "Paisa" may be heard far above the nightingale's song as that fowl thunders forth its powerful twittering. The fierce peon, with the lungs of two stentors, whispers,—"Don't be in such a blessed hurry, Sahib; beware the noble Borah and keep clear of his toes with your carriage wheels." The pink-bearded Mussulman strokes his face muttering "Cursed giaour,—Bismillah piccadilla," and other horrid expressions. Fact is, the natives have got a nice garden with little trees in cages scattered about; and big ones in long clothes to shade them from nothing. They have a sea-wall, overlooking some pattimars, some mud, and a few dirty little boys, behind which wall are a broad path and a gravelled road, made on purpose for carriages to dawdle on.

A clock-tower is in course of construction and has a most noble appearance: that is, the foundations have. I believe it is not intended to tumble down, but will remain upright as far as possible. There is a grand new road about to be made through the drawing-rooms of several respectable citizens. The houses are being pulled down and the interiors are visible. All the inside walls appear to be profusely decorated with dirt—dirt up to the ceilings. The population appears to suffer much from scabious diseases, for the native back has unmistakeably been employed to rub the whitewash off.

Of course I have a grievance, and I fancy mine is shared by some others in Surat. This is my complaint. Twice a week the 13th Regiment Native Infantry permits its band to play on the Maidan for our edification. The aborigines also come to listen, rendered happy by the blessed influence of the bass drum. Now, there are some green seats placed on the edge of the river bank to accommodate the ladies, while the gentlemen stand with their backs to the precipice. There are also other seats for the Parsees, &c. Why then should these Parsees, Mussulmans, &c., forsaking their own seats, come and walk as close as possible to ours? I don't dislike the native, but I am sorry to say he is sometimes high. Plainly, he is offensively odorous. Moreover he is not choice in his language. Furthermore, it is not a pretty sight to see three or four unclean beasts deliberately spread their carpets, partially unclothe themselves, offensively staring the while, spitting, and otherwise disgusting cleanly people and then kneel down to repeat parrot like prayers. The natives surround the band and walk about spitting in their elaborately nasty way and looking so insolently that it is only just possible not to kick them. Oh, for one half hour with a whip! Can't any one lend them two annas, the price for *manners*?

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 9TH JULY.

BOMBAY seems to object to receive Kurrachee loafers: will Bombay then kindly inform us what is to be done with such estimable characters? I don't think that the loafer proper does exist in Kurrachee: it is true that distressed Europeans are, at times, seen wandering about in search, not of employment, but of alms, still these men have not been thrown out of employ in Kurrachee or, I might even say, in Sind. We are singularly destitute in this province of that class of Europeans who eventually become paupers and beggars. We have few, if any, enterprising native firms who employ Europeans of any sort, an exception which you cannot boast of in Bombay, and consequently what loafers we have sometimes, are men who come down the river from Mooltan and the other stations, en route to Bombay. If there existed in our station any source from which the pauper race could spring, I would agree that deportation to another seaport was, at the least, questionable; but failing this source, considering too that our loafers are thrown upon us by others and are no cast-offs of our own, I do not see any just cause of complaint if the evil is met by summary deportation. We have no houses of refuge because our folks do not see the use of establishing them; we might, it is true, have a kind of half-way house with advantage, but any thing more than this would be simply offering a premium to all paupers of the N. W. Provinces to flock down here and receive the comforts of a home. We generally manage this with our own destitute Europeans, but loafers, who are merely birds of passage, are far better deported at once from a place like this, (where no accommodation for them exists,) than left wandering about as a living reproach to British administration. Moreover, until the Act comes in force, it is far better that all these characters should be collected in one place, like Bombay for instance, as, legislation once seriously brought into play, much more summary measures can be adopted than if the remedy was to be attempted in many places at once. I daresay you Bombay folks won't see the force of this reasoning, but believe me, it is correct all the same.

The Indus has risen to twelve feet on the Bukkur guage, the floods are commencing to leave the river and are steadily on the increase. Formerly these floods crossed the site of the new Sukkur and Shadadpore canal, and consequently this work will be severely tried this season, and there will be more data towards proving its real efficiency. The Engineer in charge will, it is presumed, arrange to pass some of the flood water down the canal, should breaches occur, by closing the regulator at Sukkur, and so shutting off the regular canal supply. Very nearly two lakhs of rupees were spent during the last year on the Indus improvements by widening the pass at Sukkur to reduce the force of the current, and so improve the navigation, and, during the same period, upwards of 126,000 cubic feet of rock were blasted.

The arrival of locusts in the Sarkar district has been reported, but I believe, as at present no crops are on the ground, the visitation is sufficient to detect and destroy the insect is sufficient to destroy any crops that may spring up. The cultivators have sown seed, as the destruction of the produce by locusts is expected, but fortunately as some of the crops are not expected to be ripe for some time, and as the locusts are carried off by the wind, it is hoped that enough will escape to yield a fair harvest. Grain is already selling at these districts at two seers for a rupee, so that if the present state of affairs continues we shall probably have a time of great distress in those parts. There are great fears too of a famine in Las Beyla, but the Khan has sent down grain from Khozdar, which, it is hoped, will keep the people until rain falls. Intelligence from Beyla, both direct and through Kelat, shows all well and quiet.

A PEN AND INK SKETCH IN ABYSSINIA.

FROM an interesting paper by Dr. Blanc, entitled "From Metemma to Damot along the western shores of the Tana Sea," read before the Royal Geographical Society of London on the 14th December, and now published in pamphlet form, we take the following graphic sketch :—

After leaving Metemma, the first 30 miles retain still many of the features of the plain, mingled here and there with the first vestiges of the mountain-ranges, rising so bold and grand on the distant horizon; stunted acacias, our constant companions in the Soudan, cover here again every rising ground, forming small detached woods, graced by tall venerable tamarinds, or entangled with some thorny varieties of the leguminosæ. The ravines and small valleys, luxuriant with tropical vegetation, are but miniatures of the glorious valley of the Atbara. All these have their rivulets, and, like the mighty tributary of the Nile, are lined with trees, similar to the boulevards of a great city, and surrounded by unweeded gardens, so lovely in their savage beauty.

When we passed, the tall grass was just losing its green tinge for a paler hue; trampled and beaten down on the almost hidden path, it covered like a carpet the stony ground,—a welcome friend to our barefooted followers. Every tiny valley, every cool ravine, rejoices in its brook of limpid water, a crystal line playing in flowery beds, glittering in the sun like a silver toy, the home of a countless host of a gaudy-feathered tribe, now bathing, now fluttering and coquetting, or uttering shrill notes of joy as they gaze in wonder at their pretty image reflected in the clear gurgling water. Who will tell of the noble game, of the mighty fierce denizens of these valleys? The buffaloes' stampede is heard like a distant thunder; elephants were often our pioneers; the lion's roar echoes throughout the night; here a gazelle starts from under our feet, and there a boa has left his trail on the crushed grass. But day by day the scene changes; and as we approach Wahhnè several hills, sentries of yonder blue mountains, lay in our route. The rounded hillocks give way to conical mountains or to small plateaux, diminutive models of the highland plains. Still the gum-trees, now and then the sycamore, further on the fir: but as we advance the whole country assumes a more barren aspect; the valleys are longer and wider, the stream deeper, more rapid, bounding, wearing away the earthy banks, and carrying to Egypt Abyssinia's valuable tribute. Each hill we cross has more and more the appearance of the temperate zone; and even the valleys, deep as they are—now several thousand feet above the Soudan plain—have lost much of the beautiful vegetation we so much admired, are stern, cold, and formal, nearly desolate, and, were it not for the bamboo forests, so stately, so erect, so lofty—giants laughing at us poor pigmies as we dodged through their thick, close lines—they would be as barren as the very hills themselves; volcanic rocks have now everywhere taken the place of alluvium, sandstone, or granite; columnar basalt shapes into ambas and forms the crest of many a mountain; our zigzag road is paved with dolomite, and pumice and conglomerate roll under our feet as we wade through the mountain torrent.

After leaving Sankwehà we cross the last small mountain-range that stood in our way, and from that elevation survey the whole space between us and the Abyssinian plateau. The mountain chain appears broken up, and the whole space dotted with closely packed isolated lofty peaks, separated by longitudinal valleys, all leading from one to another, and in the direction of the high land in front. At last we reach the foot of a towering perpendicular wall, some 2,000 feet above our heads. The officers of our escort lead the way, and we follow, climbing the side of the precipice by a narrow, slippery footpath, at times so steep, so abrupt—enough to make the Alpine chamois giddy—that we shut our eyes, and dare not even cast a passing glance at the terrible yawning abyss below. Once fairly on the Abyssinian plateau, the traveller is amply rewarded for his pains; but what struck us, even more than the wonderful panorama displayed before our eyes, was the sudden and complete change in everything around us; and it seemed difficult to conceive that only a few thousand feet separate such opposite and different climes.

To us for so long denizens of the plains, the mountain breeze appeared delightfully fresh and cool, and our old enemy, the sun, we contemptuously allowed to play over our uncovered heads. The grass short and fine; nay, daisies and blue bells! Could this be Africa, or were we the playthings of fancy, the victims of delusion, and awake dreaming of home and country scrolls? A roll on the flower-speckled grass, a long pull of the fresh breeze, that best of stimulants, and feeling strong and refreshed, we stroll about in search of the unknown. Here is a charming bower—a blending of the sweet-smelling jessamine, and of the wild white rose; there, behind yonder village, a dense grove full of cactuses, dark with cedars, inclosed by roses, jessamines, and sweetbrier. But this is forbidden ground; we can only admire this Eden from a distance, inhale the fragrant perfume of the sacred trees, and, like curious naughty children, peep through the entangled branches. No building, no temple, no altar appears in this, one of the Kamàut's sanctuaries; sons, it is said, of Israel's land, still, worshipping their Father's God, Jehovah, though here they call him Kebir the Glory—still children of an idolatrous race; but wisely spurning Baal and Moloch, they bow down before Nature's noblest works—trees and flowers!

Taking advantage of a halt, I rode back about half a mile from our encamping-ground, to cast a parting look on the road we had followed.

Standing on the verge of the precipice, the natural imposing strength of that mighty barrier revealed itself in all its beauty; it seemed to me as if I were gazing from the walls of some mighty citadel, the work of those Titans against whom a Jove alone could war. Sar-Amba, to my right, and almost on a level with the plateau appeared like a huge bastion, the worthy advanced work of such a fort; before me, stretching far away in the distant horizon, a succession of mountains, hills, and hillocks, dwindling down to mere specks, until they disappear in the rosy mist of the low lands. Gazing on that admirable confusion from the heights of Walli Dabba, the hills and mountains we had climbed and climbed appear as mere children's toys, scattered over the plains—as mere mounds of earth raised by man at the foot of the gigantic wall.

The many streams we had passed were but few compared to the countless sources of the Atbara, spreading far and wide; many, as they glittered in the sun amidst dark ravines, could be seen slowly flowing towards the north. To the right and left, as far as the naked eye could reach, the same basaltic wall; and beneath, again, vales and rivers, mountains, hills, hillocks—as many stepping-stones for the Moslem of the plains to stride over to plant the crescent on the already tumbling cross, and crush in their foul embrace the last fading emblems of Africa's Christian faith.

A few miles from Walli Dabba, on our road to Kanobà, the chief of our escort bids us himself abide awhile, and admire the gorgeous noble vista. Behind us a long blue line of mountains, running west to east, and towards their north-eastern extremity, under yonder almost hidden peak, a dimly-defined clump of trees marks the spot where Gondar then stood. From those mountains a green shelving plain, dotted with villages, and many ruins, watered by hundreds of rivulets, all flowing towards the south, stretches to the very margin of the lake, a fertile region—Dembea, Gondar's granary. To the left, more mountains, running north to south, seem to rise from the lake itself, towering higher and higher as they disappear towards the east; and, on a level with the loftiest peak begins Abyssinia's noblest province, Bagemder, the land of sheep and corn. In front, the lake stretches far and wide, and beyond, toward the south, a dim outline—the bold towering Gojam range, but for us so faint, so pale, that were it not for a pure cloudless sky, we might have believed in some dark vapours playing with the genii of the Nile. To our right, extensive shelving, undulating plains, with now and then a dark peak on the distant horizon, some lonely amba in Theodore's native land, Kuara, or part of the range that bounds Atchefer towards the west.

FAIRLIE'S "LITTLE WONDER."

PORTMADOC, JUNE 16.

SOME projectors, from their indomitable energy and untiring perseverance, deserve success; and in the case of certain others, who do not manifest those qualities, the intrinsic merit of their schemes or projects should command success. Mr. Fairlie and his "Little Wonder" combine the two elements, and are well entitled to the cordial and unanimous approval awarded to them by all competent judges who examine their claims. An interesting series of experiments, which are to last for three days, testing the powers of performance of Mr. Fairlie's double bogie engine, was commenced here this morning upon the Festiniog Railway. A party of distinguished professional gentlemen left Euston Station last night at 9.15, under the personal care of Mr. Fairlie, in three saloon carriages ordered by that gentleman. The party breakfasted at Barmouth, and reached this place about eleven A.M., when the experiments were at once begun. Before proceeding to offer any description of the experiments, it may be mentioned that among the gentlemen present were:—Colonel Dickens, Secretary of the Public Works Department of the Indian Government; Colonel Strachey, Acting Secretary of the Railway Board; Captain Stanton, R.E.; Captain Wilson, R.E.; Captain Henry Morland, R.E., Secretary of the Bombay Harbour Board; Messrs. Fraser and Hutchinson, Engineer of the Northern State Railways; H. J. Wilke, Resident Engineer of the same; W. Ross Buchanan, C.E., from Montreal; Mr. Hudson, from Upper Canada; A. H. Wright, Locomotive Superintendent, Railway; F. G. Gilbert, C.E.; Mr. Ellis, of the firm of Mortlock

CURSONDASS MADHOWDASS AND CAPTAIN BROWN.

THE PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Mr. Cursondass Madhowdass and Captain Brown of the Teresa were again brought up in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, the former charged with cheating Messrs Finlay, Scott and Co., and the latter with abetment of that offence.

Mr. Peile appeared for the prosecution, Dr. Dallas for Cursondass Madhowdass, and Mr. Cleary for Captain Brown.

Soondurjee Shamjee, freight-broker, was called and examined by Mr. Peile as follows:—

Q. Do you know Cursondass Madhowdass? A.—I do.

Q. Have you done business with him? A—I have.

Q. And for him also? —Yes.

Q. Do you know the ship Teresa. A.—Yes.

Q. Was it you that chartered that ship for the outward voyage? A.—I got it chartered for Messrs Elmstone, Whitwell and Co. and afterwards got an order from them and they transferred the charter-party into my name.

Q. You have gone through an amount of statement of which the result is that you eventually chartered the Teresa? A.—I did.

Q. In whose name was it chartered? A.—In the name of Messrs Elmstone, Whitwell and Co.

Q. After you chartered the ship had you any conversation, with regard to her, with Cursondass Madhowdass? A.—Yes, after four or five days.

Q. What was that conversation? A.—He asked me "What ship have you got chartered?" I said, "The Teresa."

Q. Did he say anything about sending cotton by that ship? A.—He asked me if I had more orders for the Teresa. I said I have taken an engagement for 3,500 bales

The Magistrate—More orders. If he had asked if you had any more orders you must have spoken something previously.

Mr. Peile—I am afraid, Sir, it will be the only way to get at it—as he gives his evidence.

Witness—He asked me if I would take a shipment of about 2,500 bales of cotton for Liverpool.

Q. Was anything done upon that? A.—I said I agreed to that and he said "I will provide a shipment of 2,500 bales."

Q. You agreed to this shipment? A.—Yes.

Q. Did you see Cursondass again a few days after that? A.—I used to go to him daily.

Q. Well, did he make any communication to you with respect to the bills of lading for this cotton? A.—Yes, four or five days after I gave him the shipping order.

Q. What did he say to you with regard to the bills of lading? A.—He asked me if the captain would sign the bills of lading.

Q. Well what did you say? A.—I gave him the answer "I will go to the dubash and ask the captain there. I will go and ask the dubash and then I will give you an answer."

Q. Did you go to the dubash? A.—Yes.

Q. Whom did you see there? A.—The dubash.

Q. Did you ask him if the captain would sign the bills of lading, and, if so, did he give you any answer to your query? A.—Yes; the dubash said he would ask the captain.

Q. Did you see the dubash again? A.—Yes I went to him again on the following day.

Q. What did he say to you? A.—When I asked him he said "Yes the captain would sign the bills of lading on getting one rupee for each bale.

Q. Did you tell Cursondass of that? A.—I did.

Q. What did he say? A—Cursondass told me to call the captain there.

Q. Did you call the captain? A.—As it was mail day I went to the dubash and said Cursondass wanted the captain. The dubash said "You go, and I will take the captain there." The captain was in the dubash's office—I saw him. The dubash said to me "Go; you had better go, and the captain and I will go to Cursondass."

Q. Did the captain go to Cursondass afterwards? A.—The captain and the dubash came to Cursondass' office when I was with him. That was on the same day as I went to the dubash's office.

Q. Did any conversation take place? A.—Yes; between Cursondass and the captain, in English.

Mr. Peile—Did you take any part in the conversations? I don't mean in the English conversation—but did you converse with Cursondass or the captain?

The Magistrate—I daresay he speaks English like all the rest of them.

Witness—I did not take any part in the conversation, but the bills of lading were given to me by Cursondass. I, the captain, and the dubash then went into another room. Cursondass followed us there.

Q. Was anything said in that room about the signing of bills of lading? A.—Cursondass produced receipts to the captain signed by the chief mate. There were such receipts for about 400 bales of cotton.

Q. What was done with those? A.—The captain took them with him.

Q. Were any bills of lading signed there? A.—Yes the captain signed bills of lading for about 1,700 bales.

Q. Do you recollect the marks on the bales? A.—Yes; if I had a bit of paper I would make them.

Mr. Peile—Oh, you shant want paper. (Mr. Peile here handed a slip to the witness and he made a copy of the marks on the bills of lading which had been signed, and that was put in as evidence.)

Mr. Peile—Was any money paid on that occasion? A.—Cursondass went out.—I rose and followed him out.

Mr. Peile—I did not ask who went out, I asked if any money was paid by Cursondass to the captain?

Witness—Cursondass asked me a question.

The Magistrate—Answer the question that is put to you.

Mr. Peile—Was any money paid at that time? A.—No.

Mr. Peile—You said just now Cursondass asked you a question. Where did he put that question and what was it? A.—At his table where he generally sits. He asked me "What will be the difference on from 2,700 to 2,800 bales of cotton at the rate of 7/6 difference per ton?"

The Magistrate—That would require some arithmetic.

Mr. Peile—Well he seems to have calculated it, sir. (To witness)—Did you answer the question? A.—Yes I gave the answer that it would amount to Rs. 2,400 or Rs. 2,500.

Q. Was the captain present when this conversation took place between you and Cursondass? A.—No; he was then in the inner room with the dubash.

Q. Well, now, with regard to these bills of lading, had you seen them before that day? A.—No, but I had seen them that day previous to Cursondass producing them to the captain. Cursondass had shown them to me that day.

Q. Who was present when you previously saw them on that day? A.—I and Cursondass only were then present.

Q. Were you asked to do anything with them? A.—Yes; Cursondass asked me to get the bills of lading signed by the captain. I gave him the answer "He will not sign the bills of lading unless he has received receipts signed by the chief mate."

Q. Did he give you the mate's receipts then? A.—No.

Q. None at all? A.—None.

Q. Had he got any mate's receipts with him when he gave you the bills of lading? A.—Yes he had receipts for about 400 bales but he did not like to give them to me.

Q. Were these the receipts for the 400 bales that were given to the captain when he signed the bills of lading? A.—Yes.

Q. What took place after that? Did he say anything to you? A.—He said to go and call the captain.

Q. Well, now, what day after the bills of lading were signed was the cheque brought to you? A.—On the following day when I went to the office I was told by Cursondass "A cheque for Rs. 1,500 has been given in your favour."

Q. Did he tell you to whom it had been given? A.—I asked "To whom did you give the cheque?" and he said "To the dubash."

Q. Did he say on what account he had given it to the dubash? A.—To the account of the captain of the Teresa.

Q. Did he say what it was for? A.—That was ambiguous. I can't say. But it was for the account of the Teresa.

Q. Was that cheque shown to you that day? A.—No.

Q. Have you ever seen it? A.—Yes. The dubash's man showed it to me.

Q. Is this it (showing the cheque for Rs. 1,500 in Court)? A.—Yes that is the cheque. I am not certain if it was the dubash or his man who showed it to me.

Q. Was it a Parsee or a Hindoo? A.—A Parsee, but I cannot say if it was Rattonjee or his man. It was in the Parsee's office.

Q. Did he say anything when he showed you that cheque? A.—Rattonjee said he had not got the money for it and to go and tell Cursondass about it. I did to the dubash to go himself but I afterwards went to Cursondass.

Q. Did you tell Cursondass about it? A.—Yes.

Q. What did he say? A.—He said "You had better give this message, that he will get it by to-morrow," and I conveyed that message to the dubash's man.

Q. Among the marks you have made on that piece of paper are 1,000 bales marked with a cross and the letters N. S. B. B. Can you say of your own knowledge what was done with the bill of lading for these after it was signed? A.—Yes the bills of lading were sent to Finlay, Scott & Co.

Q. Had you anything to do with the insurance of these 1,000 bales? A.—Yes, I got them insured.

Q. With whom did you insure them and for how much? A.—I insured them with three different houses; —with A. C. Gumpert & Co. for Rs. 80 000, with W. Nicol & Co. for Rs. 80,000, and with Lyon & Co. for Rs. 40,000.

Q. To whom did you give the policies of insurance? A.—To Finlay, Scott & Co.

Q. Did you take them there? A.—They were sent with my man.

The Magistrate—That is in all Rs. 1,70,000 or at the rate of 6/7 per bale.

After the witness's deposition had been read over,

Mr. Peile suggested a question as to when the bills of lading were signed, to which witness replied that it was on the last mail day of May he thought,—on 31st May or 1st June.

Mr. Peile—One more question, were you the real charterer of the Teresa or merely a nominal one?

Witness—The charter was in the name of Elmstone, Whitwell and Co.

Mr. Peile—Well, were Elmstone, Whitwell and Co. concerned in it or was it only in their name?—I mean to say, who was the real charterer?

Witness—I was.

This concluded the examination of Soondurjee, and Dr. Dallas and Mr. Cleary declined to cross-examine him.

Mr. Peile then declared the case for the prosecution closed.

The Magistrate asked Dr. Dallas whether he wished to say anything further in the case.

Dr. Dallas said he had no desire to say anything more, but he would be glad to hear His Worship fix the amount of bail which he thought Cursondas ought to give. He supposed it was now clear that the case could not be tried at this Sessions. £6,000 was the sum Mr. Reid had mentioned as having been received by means of the documents.

Mr. Peile—But that has nothing to do with the amount of the bail.

Dr. Dallas—The amount of the bail is generally ruled by that.

The Magistrate—There seems to have been Rs. 1,70,000 in all obtained.

Mr. Peile said that on 13th May one lakh of rupees had been obtained, and on 31st May Rs. 60,000.

Dr. Dallas urged that there had been only £6,000 received by means of the bills of lading. The other sums were payments on account.

Mr. Peile said that no doubt was so, and might be considered if it was the datum on which the Magistrate was to go, but he submitted that His Worship would not be ruled by that. He asked the Magistrate whether he proposed to admit the prisoners to bail at all—of course it was a matter within His Worship's discretion.

The Magistrate—I think I ought to commit them in the first instance. Then, addressing Cursondass, he said—I must inform you that it is my duty to commit you, and you stand committed, to take your trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay on charges of cheating and attempting to cheat. I caution you that whatever you now say will be taken down, and may be used as evidence against you at your trial, but cannot be used in your favour, and you are not under any obligation to say anything.

Dr. Dallas intimated that the defence was reserved. He did not, he remarked in reply to an observation by Mr. Peile, intend to expose the weak points of the prosecution at this stage. They would wait till the Criminal Sessions, and there would not be much fun then for some gentlemen when they were in the box.

The Magistrate then formally committed Captain Brown on a charge of abetment of cheating and gave the usual caution as to making any statement.

Captain Brown—I have simply to say, your Worship, that I am innocent of any intention of fraud. I signed the bills of lading with an idea of the good faith of the man. When I did it I was as sure of cotton bales coming on board the ship as if they had been on board.

The Magistrate—Well, what am I to take down?

Mr. Clearly—"I am innocent of any intention to defraud." The least said the soonest mended, sir.

The Magistrate—I must say I had considered in my own mind that it would not be unreasonable, considering Cursondass Madhowdass's "ability and quality," which is an expression used in an old Act as far back as the time of Charles the Second, to require him to enter his own recognisances for 2 lakhs of rupees and to give me two substantial securities for one lakh each.

Dr. Dallas said that probably His Worship would allow the two securities to be subdivided into four, to which His Worship said he would assent.

Mr. Peile said he expected that notice would be given to him of any application as to bail in order that he might appear and object to them if he chose.

Dr. Dallas—Oh you will get notice of that if you wish it. I cannot for the life of me see why the prosecution have opposed the admission of this man to bail.

Mr. Peile—I did not oppose.

Dr. Dallas—You certainly did oppose from the first.

Mr. Peile—I certainly did till the man was committed, and in doing so I was only doing my duty. However, I have only my superiors to answer to if I have done wrong.

The Magistrate remarked that at present he need hardly say he was minded to accept of nothing but Government paper, which would be lodged in the Bank of Bombay and the interest would accumulate for the owners. The securities must be something about which there could be no mistake.

Mr. Cleary then asked as to the bail that might be expected for Captain Brown.

The Magistrate—I am still more willing to admit the captain to bail, for his offence is somewhat less serious, though aggravated enough it proved. The charge is an attempt to cheat, and that is entirely bailable, and it was with great regret that I sent him to jail. If there had been any offer of bail I do not know that I would have done so, and I now offer to admit him to bail.

Mr. Cleary—Well if you pitch it high, sir, he will not be able to procure it.

Mr. Peile—But your Worship not to consider that. Of course in naming the bail you will fix what you think is right.

Mr. Cleary—And I should think the Magistrate would do that though you did not tell him to do so. (Alaugh)

Mr. Peile—I should think the Magistrate would do so, and am not giving advice.

The Magistrate—Which might not be of the least use. (Laughter.)

Mr. Peile—I was not attempting to try it, sir.

Mr. Cleary then said he wished to bring before His Worship's notice that the captain was not in such a position of life as Cursondass Madhowdass. He was an entire stranger in Bombay, and knew but few people here and had no means at his disposal. He had some friends, however, and no doubt would be able to procure bail if His Worship would fix it within something approachable.

The Magistrate said that the securities would only be, responsible for his safe appearance at the Sessions, if they could trust him to that extent. He would fix the amount at Rs. 15,000 on his own recognisances and two sureties of Rs. 7,500 each.

EARTHQUAKE AT GWADUR.

Major E. C. Ross, Assistant Political Agent, Gwadur, has reported to Col. Sir W. L. Merewether, Commissioner in Sind, that a shock of earthquake was experienced at Gwadur at about 10-30 A.M. on the 14th June last. The surface vibration lasted about five seconds, and the wave appeared to pass to the south.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 12th July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 10th July, 1-50 P.M.; via Turkey, 11th July, 1-16 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 10th July, 3 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fao; lines beyond clear; Persian line interrupted near Tiflis.

KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a Mahomedan girl, aged about nine years, named Mayabai, who was accidentally run over whilst sitting under a railway waggon.

Chotibaee said—I am the sister-in-law of the deceased. Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, I left my house in company with the deceased for the purpose of washing clothes at Warree Bunder on the railway. I began to wash the clothes, and the deceased went to play. I did not see what became of her. I saw a train of waggons standing on the railway line near the well where I was washing. It was raining heavily. I went on washing, and in about half an hour's time a passer-by, whom I do not know, told me that a child had been killed on the railway close by. I went to the spot and saw the deceased lying on the rail. She had received frightful injuries on the right side. The waggons were standing in the same place; they may have moved slightly. The child was still alive and was taken to the hospital. I did not see her run over, nor can I say how she got under the waggon. I saw no other children near the place.

Furdoonjee Bomonjee said—I am an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, and live at Mazagon. Yesterday about 2-15 p.m., railway time, I was engaged in shunting waggons in Baker's Siding close to the storeyard at Warree Bunder. I took seven waggons into this siding and left them there. There were about thirty waggons already standing in this siding. I entered the points into the siding-waggon first. I was signalled into the siding by a mucadum in charge of signals. He signalled me to go back further into the siding. I began to push the whole of the waggons back, both mine and those that had been standing there, but I immediately saw a danger signal, that is a red flag, shown by the mucadum. I stopped at once. I got down and walked back to see what was the matter. I saw the deceased in the last witness's arms, and I was told that she had been found sitting under one of the waggons that were standing on the line; and that when the waggons I was shunting had touched the train of waggons already standing on the line, they had moved and one had run over her. The mucadum could not have seen the child under the waggon. It is the duty of the police to prevent people from getting under the waggons. When I arrived I saw a railway policeman near the place. I told him to take the child to the hospital.

Baldeo Soochuran said—I am a railway policeman and do duty at Waree Bunder. Yesterday at 2-15 p.m., I was on the platform at Warree Bunder near the stores where the carpenters are working. I heard an alarm raised that a child had been run over by a waggon standing in Baker's Siding I ran to the spot. I saw the deceased in the arms of her sister-in-law. She had received frightful injuries on the right side. I took her to the Jamsetjee Hospital. I had passed the place where the waggons were standing at 1-45 p. m. There were no children at that time under the waggons. The sidings at Warree Bunder are at the side of a public passage, and people are constantly walking from Mazagon to Belvidere Hill; the place, too, is full of holes where people wash their clothes. When it is raining, natives will go and sit under any waggons that may be standing in the siding. The police have orders to remove persons who do so, but as soon as the policeman's back is turned, they go and sit there again. No one saw the child under the waggon.

The jury came to the conclusion upon the evidence that the deceased was accidentally run over whilst sitting under a railway waggon.

REPORT BY THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

Major Battye, the Post Master General of the Bombay Presidency, has presented his report for the year 1869-70, to the Director General of the Post Offices in India, and it has been placed at the disposal of the press. The following are the most important portions:—

REDUCTIONS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Responding to the call of the Government of India, consequent on the financial pressure, reductions noted below have been effected in this circle, without, however, curtailing the efficiency of the establishments concerned. Reductions in the foot lines in the Khandeish Division of Rs. 194 a month; 2nd, reductions in the foot lines under the Railway Inspector S. E. Line of Rs. 80 a month; 3rd, reductions in the offices and lines in the Guzerat Division of Rs. 10-8 a month. Further reductions noted have been effected since the close of the year under report. They will appear in the next year's report. Deccan Division Rs. 110-4:—Ahmedabad Rs. 7:—Jehoor, Keim, Callian and Ahmednuggur Rs. 26-4:—Kattiawar Division Rs. 446.

SEA SORTING.

Commencing with the mail which left Suez on the 11th April 1869, overland letters for the window delivery ticket holders in Calcutta have been sorted on board the steamers between Suez and Bombay, for each individual ticket holder, and made up into a bag which is sent to Calcutta without being opened in the railway carriage. By this arrangement, the ticket holders in Calcutta receive their letters in ten minutes after arrival of the mail there in lieu of three hours as formerly. In order to afford some little relief to the Aden Post Office, on occasions when, owing to the arrival there of three or four steamers together, it might find it difficult to make up the English mails in time for the steamer, that office has been authorized, after disposing of the registered letters, sealing the bags, and entering the weight in the letter bill, to hand over the mails, consisting of letters via Marseilles and Southampton for the United Kingdom only, to the mail officers, who disposed them of with the correspondence received by them, on the day the steamer leaves Bombay and also with that posted on board during the voyage to Suez. The Postmaster of Bombay has been desired to initiate the mail officers into the method of filling in letter bill and making up of accounts, and of sorting the letters by the different routes, so that in the event of its being found desirable at any future time to have the homeward mails, or any portion of them, sorted on board, they may be able to take up the duty. A great want in the marine postal service has been supplied by the appointment of two probationers on an aggregate salary of Rs. 120 per mensem. These gentlemen have been selected but they have not yet joined. With the exception of one contingency, viz. the death of Mr Macpherson, head officer of the B. set, which occurred on the 28th November 1869, and which was provided for by sending back to Suez the officer who had brought in the previous mail, there have fortunately been no instances of disablement from sickness—which would in the absence of spare hands have seriously effected the well working of the service. Another question of importance in connection with the sea sorting has also been satisfactorily concluded during the year. The P. and O. Company have sanctioned a shore allowance of Rs. 3-12 per diem to each mail officer while on shore in Bombay. This arrangement took effect from the 14th February last. Two rooms in the Post Office have been made available for the residence of the mail officers while on shore.

WEIGHT OF INLAND LETTERS.

This measure was introduced on the 1st April 1869, it affords to the public opportunities of using a better sort of paper for their correspondence, which it is to be hoped the native portion of the community will avail themselves of. I am not in a position to state what effect the change has had on the revenue of the Post Office.

OPIUM STEAMERS CLASSED AS INDIAN MAIL PACKETS.

Letters to Hongkong via Calcutta by the opium steamers and via Bombay by the P. & O. Company's contract vessels generally take about the same time in actual transit. The former however afford an additional communication and as such are taken advantage of by the public. Only such letters as are specially superscribed via Calcutta are forwarded from Bombay by that route.

CORRESPONDENCE OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

It was represented to the London Post Office by the Commander-in-Chief of the East India Stations, that ships not in the Bombay Harbour are kept a long time without their correspondence, owing to letters for all Her Majesty's ships being placed in one bag addressed to the senior officer in Bombay, and as a remedial measure, it was suggested that such correspondence should be sorted in separate bags and addressed to Aden; the London Post Office for itself represented that it would be very troublesome to make up a number of small bags, one for each ship, by each despatch via Southampton and via Marseilles, and suggested that the required separation might more conveniently be made by the Indian sorting officers on board the mail packets during the voyage from Suez to Aden. This however is not practicable, as the sea-sorting establishment between Suez and Bombay has as much work as it can get through in time available. With the concurrence of the Secretary to Commodore Heath, I have proposed that the London Post Office separate the letters for the several ships, tying them separately and enclose all the packets in one bag addressed, to Aden. The Postmaster at Aden will then enclose these packets in bags addressed to the ships for which they are intended and dispose of them according to the instructions which it will from time to time receive from the senior officer on the East India Station.

POST OFFICE AND LETTER-BOXES.

22 imperial and 6 district Post Offices were opened during the year 1869-70. The number opened in the preceding year was 67 imperial and 9 district. 153 stations letter-boxes were placed during the year, the number opened in the preceding year was 80. The largest number placed during the year under report was in the Berar, Guzerat, and the Deccan Divisions. There are 570 offices of all classes in this circle. Of the 566 offices last year, 7 offices in the Persian Gulf and 9 in the Rajpootana Division were transferred to the Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Sind and Persian Gulf, and the Postmaster General N. W. P. on the 1st April 1869 and 15th January last, respectively, as mentioned above.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The increase in letters as compared with the previous year is trifling. The increase in books is attributable to bundles of newspapers being sent at book post rates, which also accounts for the decrease in newspapers; the increase in parcels is attributable to pattern post articles, being classed with them; instructions have been issued to show in the correspondence returns, pattern packets received, separate from parcels. The correspondence received was disposed of as shown below:—Directly delivered letters only 81·2 percentage 14,463,515, retained for re-issue 18 percentage 3,347,723, total 17,811,238; detail of No. 2 (re-issue)—letters sent to district post 990,202, 29·57 per cent., letters sent to dead letter office 472,253, 14·11 per cent., remainder disposed of by re-direction to other offices or sent to branch offices or in deposit at the end of the year 1,885,268, 56·31 per cent.—total 3,347,723, 99·99 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS HIGH WAY ROBBERIES.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of highway robberies committed during the year under report. Two cases were more attacks on mails carriers. In two instances the mails were wholly recovered, and in one partly recovered. In no case have the robbers been apprehended and prosecuted.

OFFENCES, LOSSES, &c.

There had been 61 offences committed by postal subordinates during the year compared with 36 in last year, and in 22 cases there had been legal convictions, in 38 departmental punishments, and 1 was still under enquiry. There had been 15 cases of loss of articles by accident or neglect, against 13 in last year.

COMPLAINTS BY THE PUBLIC.

There had 689 complaints by the public during the year under report. A comparative statement of these complaints could not be given owing to the destruction of records by fire on the 1st March 1869, but 282 had been ascertained to be well founded, 176 ascertained to be groundless, in 201 the enquiry had been unsuccessful, and 30 are still under enquiry.

EFFICIENT OFFICERS—A WOULD-BE "RAOSAHAB."

The report concludes as follows:—I am indebted to the officers named below for the zealous and efficient performance of their duties: Mr. Stuart, Post Master, Bombay—Messrs Hutton and Barwise, mail officers; Inspectors Nicker, Deccan; Vears, South Konkun; Rimpton, South M. Country; G. Gardiner, Khandeish; W. Main, Kattiawar; Cursetjee Pallonjee, Guzerat; J. Gardiner, S. E. Railway Line; and Mr. Gunputrao Raghoba.

I have already brought specially to your notice the services of Mr. C. Stuart, Postmaster, Bombay, and Mr. Gunputrao Raghoba, the head assistant of my office. Mr. Gunputrao professes a knowledge of the duties, and a capacity for work not to be surpassed by any official in the department, and it is mainly owing to these qualities and to his tact in managing and keeping his subordinates up to their work, that I am now in a position to describe my office as being in as good and efficient a state as when I received charge of it in February 1869 from Mr. Hogg. Mr. Gunputrao is very anxious to have the honorary title of Rao Sahib or Rao Bahadoor conferred on him, and I should be very glad to hear that his good services in the department had been so rewarded.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green.)

NAVIBAEE WIDOW VS. COORJEE LUDHA.

This case came before the Court first on 10th June last. Nanibaee is the widow of Cullianjee Ludha, and the defendant Coorjee is a brother of Cullianjee.

The following plaint will explain the nature of the suit:—1.—The said Cullianjee Ludha for many years carried on business in Bombay and amassed considerable wealth. 2.—The said Cullianjee Ludha always lived separate in food, worship and estate from the other members of the family, viz, his brothers, the defendant and one Khutao Ludha. 3.—In or about the year 1865 the said Cullianjee Ludha was sentenced by the Hon'ble Court to 4 years' imprisonment. 4.—The said Cullianjee Ludha then empowered the defendant to manage his (the said Cullianjee Ludha's) business and property during his imprisonment. 5.—The defendant accordingly took possession of all the books, vouchers, papers, securities and deeds relating to the said business and property specified in the list hereto annexed and marked A, and the plaintiff believes that the defendant abused the authority so given to him as aforesaid by the said Cullianjee Ludha by lending large sums of money to different persons and corporation in his own (the defendant's) name, and in his own (the defendant's) account as specified in the list hereto annexed and marked B. 6.—In or about the month of April 1867, the said Cullianjee Ludha was released from imprisonment by virtue of a certificate of illness, but his health was upon his release too bad to admit of his resuming charge of his business and property, so that the defendant continued virtually in possession of and managing the same until the death of the said Cullianjee Ludha. 7.—The said Cullianjee Ludha died on the 24th October 1863, leaving the plaintiff his widow and two daughters, Goki and Rubi, his heirs according to Hindoo law. 8.—The defendant both in the lifetime and after the death of the said Cullianjee Ludha received large sums on account of the estate of the said Cullianjee Ludha. 9.—On the 15th day of October 1869 it was ordered by this Hon'ble Court that letters of administration to the estate and effects of the said Cullianjee Ludha should be granted to the plaintiff. 10.—The plaintiff has frequently, and last on the 13th day of October 1869, by letters of that date written and sent to the defendant, called him to render to the plaintiff an account of this management as aforesaid, and to deliver up to the plaintiff the books, vouchers, securities, documents, and title deeds in his hands relating to the estate of the said Cullianjee Ludha lent without effect. 11.—The plaintiff says that unless the defendant be restrained by the order and injunction of this Court, the defendant will receive and appropriate to his own use the moneys belonging to the estate of the said Cullianjee Ludha so lent by the defendant in his own name and on his own account as aforesaid. 12.—The plaintiff prays for the following or such other relief as to this Court may seem meet in the premises. And that the defendant may be ordered to produce and deliver to the plaintiff all books, paper documents, securities and vouchers and title deeds in his possession relating to the estate of the said Cullianjee Ludha. That the defendant may be restrained by the order and injunction of the Hon'ble Court from paying or receiving any money on account of the said estate or in any way interfering in the conduct and management thereof. That an account may be taken under the direction of this Hon'ble Court of the moneys from time to time paid and received by the defendant on account of the estate of the Cullianjee Ludha before and after his death, and generally of the management by the defendant of the business, property, and estate of the said Cullianjee Ludha, and that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the balance, if any, found on such account being taken, to be due from him to the said estate. That if necessary the plaintiff or some other fit and proper person may be appointed receiver in the meantime of the rents and profits of the estate of the said Cullianjee Ludha.

The Schedule A. referred to in the foregoing affidavit:—

1. Books of account for the S. year 1914 up to 1920, corresponding with the English years 1858 to 1869. 2. Journal and rough cash book of 1925, corresponding with the English years 1868 and 1869, and a Vabee containing cotton purchases account of Cullianjee Ludha deceased. 3. Title deeds of all immoveable properties belonging to Cullianjee Ludha deceased, viz., a house in Hornby Row, one house in Holly Chukla, and one house or bungalow at Breach Candy. 4. One release signed by Coorjee and Khutow Ludha to Cullianjee Ludha, &c. 5. Three bundles of letters and other papers. 6. A release given by Cursondass Nensey to Cullianjee Ludha, and a deposit receipt for Rs. 50,000 given by the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, Shanghai Loan in name of Coorjee Ludha.

The Schedule B. referred to in the foregoing plaint:—

1. Name of debtor.—The Commercial Bank of India and the East, Rs. 25,000. Money deposited on the 25th day of November 1865 in Shanghai Loan account, being part of a sum of Rs. 50,000 (deposited at Rs. 8 per cent interest) out of which following sums have been received —1867, April 10, by cheque Rs. 10,000; cash by hands of Coorjee, Rs. 15,856¼-4—25,856¼-4, deposit receipt of which is now in possession of Coorjee Ludha.

2. Name of debtor.—Pershotumdass Prunjeewandass, Rs. 40,000. Money lent and advanced on the 10th of October 1866 on an English mortgage now in possession of Navibaee, widow.

3. Name of debtor.—Merwanjee Framjee for the Oriental Spinning &c. Company, Rs. 25,000. Money lent and advanced on Promissory note now in possession of Navibaee. Originally Rs. 75,000 were advanced on 28th August 1867.

4. Name of debtor—Cassumbai Dhurrumsey, Rs. 40,000. Money lent and advanced on security of 32 shares in the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company on the 19th March 1868, which said shares are now in possession of Navibaee, widow.

In answer to the above the defendant filed the following statement:—

1.—The defendant admits that the said Cullianjee Ludha empowered him to manage his business and property as in the third and fourth paragraph of the plaint mentioned. 2.—He also admits that he took possession of the books and papers belonging to the said Cullianjee Ludha for the then current year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, but he denies that he took possession of any of the other books, papers, documents, or securities mentioned in the list marked A and annexed to the plaint as in the fifth paragraph alleged. 3.—The defendant further says that he never abused the authority or power so given to him; on the contrary that in all transactions of importance, and generally in the most trifling ones, he always consulted the said Cullianjee Ludha. Further the defendant says that it was with the knowledge and consent, in fact under the direction of, the said Cullianjee Ludha that the first two loans specified in schedule B annexed to the plaint were made in defendant's name. Account of the said loans were kept in the books of the said Cullianjee Ludha by and under the direction of the defendant. 4.—The defendant admits that the said Cullianjee Ludha was released from imprisonment in April 1867, but denies that he continued so ill as to be unable to manage his business as in the sixth paragraph of the plaint alleged. On the contrary, the defendant says that the said Cullianjee Ludha personally resumed his business and carried on extensive transactions in cotton after his release and in his own name. 5.—The defendant says that after the release of the said Cullianjee Ludha, he the defendant handed over to him the said Cullianjee Ludha all the documents, books, papers, and securities then in his the defendant's possession belonging to him the said Cullianjee Ludha, as well as the shares and securities belonging to his brother Khutao Ludha and his wife Jamna and daughter Navibaee, which were then in his possession; also he fully accounted to him respecting the management and conduct of his business and property during his imprisonment. The defendant further says that the said Cullianjee Ludha was so much pleased with the services and exertion of the defendant on his behalf, that he as a mark of approval and in recognition of the same made a gift to the defendant of such part of the house in Hornby Row and was then occupied by him the defendant and there handed over to him the title deeds thereof and discontinued to receive any rent from the defendant. 6.—The said Cullianjee Ludha as a further mark of his approbation of the defendant's conduct also made a present to him of the sum of Rs. 25,000 which was remaining due from the Commercial Bank of India and the East in liquidation. 7.—The defendant therefore submits that the said herein beforementioned premises as well as the said sum of Rs. 25,000 which is the first item on the said schedule B. now belongs to the defendant, and the plaintiff has no right or claim thereto whatever. 8.—As the second item in the said schedule B., namely, the sum of Rs. 40,000 lent to Purshotum Praojivandass, the defendant says that he handed over all the documents relating to the same to Cullianjee Ludha on his release, and that the defendant has now nothing to do with it whatever, and is even willing to execute a formal assignment thereof to the plaintiff if such assignment should be considered necessary by this Honourable Court. 9.—The defendant says that the third item in the said schedule B., namely, the sum of Rs. 25,000, is the balance of the loan of Rupees seventy-five thousand which had been advanced to Messrs Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Company in the defendant's name by the said Cullianjee Ludha himself after his release, but that part of the said said loan, namely, the sum of Rs. 10,000, belonged to the defendant's son-in-law Jairaj Macconji; the defendant says that he has received the said balance of rupees twenty-five thousand from the said Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Company after the death of the said Cullianjee Ludha, and that he is willing and hereby offers to account for it to the plaintiff on her producing the letters of administration or on being directed to do so by this Honourable Court. 10.—As to the last item in the said schedule B., the sum of Rs. 40,000 advanced to and due from Cassambhai Dhurumsey, the defendant says that the sum was so advanced by this defendant on the security of 32 shares in the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company in his own name by the express desire and direction of the said Cullianjee Ludha himself after his release on account of and in trust for Jumna the wife of his and the defendant's brother Khutao Ludha and of the moneys belonging to the said Khutao Ludha then in possession of the said Cullianjee Ludha. 11.—The defendant also says that a certain share in the Colaba Press Company Limited, which is now in the plaintiff's possession, was also purchased by the defendant in his own name at the direction of the said Cullianjee Ludha out of the moneys belonging to the said Khutao Ludha on account of and in trust for the said Jumna, the said Khutao that it was for defendant to set up their case. He wife of the said Khutao Ludha. 12.—The defendant therefore submits that neither the said last-mentioned sum of Rs. 40,000, nor the said shares in the Colaba Press Company, nor the shares in the Cutch Financial Association standing in the defendant's name and which are now in plaintiff's possession, belong to the estate of the said Cullianjee Ludha, and that the said documents, papers, and securities belonging to the same or either of them ought to be delivered up by the plaintiff to the said Jumna herself or to the defendant as trustee for her and her daughter Navibaee, and that the plaintiff ought not to be allowed to deal with the same for this purpose; the defendant submits that the said Jumna and her infant daughter Navibaee are necessary parties to this suit. 13.—The defendant also says that the said Cullianjee Ludha before his death made a gift to the defendant of his garden and house or bungalow situated at Tardeo or Breach Candy, together with the goods, chattels, plates, and furniture therein, and delivered as well the title deeds thereof to the defendant, and that the same as well as the title deeds relating thereto are now the absolute property of the defendant and the plaintiff has no right or interest therein whatever. 14.—The defendant admits that after the death of the said Cullianjee Ludha he as male member of the family and with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff took possession of some of the books and papers belonging to the deceased, but that his dispute having subsequently arisen between the plaintiff and the defendant some of the said books were handed over to Luximondass Khimji by mutual consent, in whose possession they still remain for the purpose of delivering up the same to Khotaw Maccunji on his return from his native country Cutch, in order that he the said Khotaw Maccunji should arbitrate and decide all the dispute and difference between the plaintiff, this defendant, Khutao Ludha, his wife Jumna, daughter Nanibai, and Navibaee the mother of this defendant, and the deceased Cullianjee Ludha, all the documents, books, papers and securities now belonging to the said deceased's estate and which are now in possession of this defendant, he the defendant is willing to deliver them over to the plaintiff or her giving a proper receipt for the same or on being directed so to do by this Honourable Court. Besides the sums hereinbefore admitted by the defendant to have been received by him on account of the estate of the said Cullianjee Ludha after his death the defendant says that he has received further sums of monies amounting in all to Rs. 39,000 or thereabout for which he is ready and willing, and hereby offers to, account to this Honourable Court, after deducting therefrom the sums due to him from the said deceased. Under the circumstances hereinbefore stated the defendant prays as follows:—That it may be declared by this Honourable Court that the defendant is solely and absolutely entitled to the hereinbefore mentioned premises in Hornby Row as well as the bungalow and premises situated at Tardeo or Breach Candy, and that the plaintiff has no right or interest therein or in the documents and title-deeds relating to the same. That it may in like manner be declared by this Honourable Court that the hereinbefore mentioned sum of Rs. 25,000 due and owing from the Commercial Bank of India and the East now solely belongs to the defendant and that the plaintiff has no interest therein whatever. That the plaintiff may be ordered by this Honourable Court to deliver to the said Jumna after she should be made a party to this suit, or to the said defendant as trustee for her, the said 32 shares in the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company deposited as security for the said loan of Rs. 40,000 as hereinbefore mentioned. That the plaintiff may in like manner be ordered to deliver to the said Jumna, or to the defendant as such trustee as aforesaid, the said one share in the Colaba Press Company so purchased on account of and in trust for the said Jumna as hereinbefore mentioned, and also the said shares in the Cutch Financial Association standing in the name of the defendant and delivered over by him to the deceased Cullianjee Ludha on his release from prison in trust for the said Jumna and her infant daughter Navibai. That the plaintiff may be ordered to execute a general release to the defendant on accounting to the plaintiff for the suit several sums of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 30,000 or thereabouts so received by him as hereinbefore mentioned. That the plaintiff may be ordered to pay the defendant his costs of this suit.

The case first came on for hearing on 10th June, Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Anstey appearing for the plaintiff, and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Tyabjee for the defendant.

The following issues were raised:—

(1.) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant the documents, books, vouchers, papers, securities, deeds, and documents mentioned in sched

DR. WILSON AT EDINBURGH.

In his closing address as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church, the Rev. Dr. Wilson of Bombay made these remarks on India :—"The interests of India daily rise in my estimation, and the advance of that great country, with its two hundred millions of inhabitants, appears to myself to be unexampled in modern times, whether viewed politically, socially, educationally, or evangelistically. In our Viceroy, Presidency Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors, down to the ordinary classes of administrators, civil and military, European and native, benevolence may be seen to be in remarkable activity. The moral, religious, and material progress of the country is visible, almost from day to day, and is such certainly as I never expected to witness. (Applause.) The [illegible] philanthropy of our countrymen in India is [illegible] admired. The native mind is awa[illegible] every province of the land. The [illegible] been tested (at the time [illegible] tion), and they have [illegible] bers are being [illegible] saved."

[illegible] shook (21st Fusi[illegible] ted from Bangalore in [illegible] which were reported to have [illegible] of Kankanhulli. Arriving in [illegible] t twelve the next day they were in[illegible] that the elephants, two tuskers and a female, [illegible] that morning been seen in a valley about four miles off, so after tiffin they started in pursuit.

A walk of an hour brought them to a lovely valley, enclosed by steep hills, through the middle of which a prettily wooded stream wound down to the Cauvery. It was here the elephants had been last seen. Descending into the valley they entered a dense bamboo thicket fringing the stream and had not advanced twenty paces before they heard the elephants. Creeping forward they got up to within ten yards of the elephants, but the cover was too thick to fire, so lying down they waited till the elephants should cross a narrow open space towards which they were feeding.

In about ten minutes the foremost elephant came to the edge and smelling danger snorted loudly. His companions then drew up beside him, the female in the centre. Mr. Gordon Cumming here ran forwards and engaged the further tusker giving him two shots whilst Mr. Pollock devoted himself to the nearer. The elephants crashed off through the jungle closely pursued by the hunters, but No. I was too hard hit and fell dead within fifty yards and his companions pulled up which gave their pursuers time to come up and put four shots more into tusker No. II who went away in a sorry plight. Reloaded, the hunters again pursued and came on the elephants in a thicket too thick to see to fire through, so the bull still attended by the cow made a bolt down the stream. The hunters making a detour, the elephants were again headed and greeted by a volley, Mr. Gordon Cumming's second shot bringing down the bull, who however managed to recover himself and got up. Mr. Pollock followed him, when he turned to charge, but two well-directed shots made him alter his mind, and he trotted off to the left in review order with his ears and tail cocked, but only to be cut off by Mr. Gordon Cumming who laid him low with a well planted right and left. Both elephants were full-grown males with perfect though not very large tusks. The female was not fired at and was seen by the hunters next day looking none the worse for the loss of her lovers. The above, considering it was within forty-eight miles and twenty-eight hours of Bangalore may be called fair sport.

THE COTTON SEASON OF 1869-70 IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES & THE BERARS.

(CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY "GAZETTE.")

14. From the reports that have been from time to time submitted to you, your Chamber must be aware of the steps that, under the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy, have been taken during the year to improve the cultivation of the cotton crop, and to assist the trade in these provinces. It may, however, be convenient to follow the plan pursued on former occasions, and, at the close of the season, to recapitulate briefly the the chief measures that have been adopted towards these ends. You will, doubtless, remember that, on the samples of exotic cotton grown in the Berars being submitted to you last season, your Chamber expressed very decidedly the opinion that "no exotic variety that could be grown in the Berars will equal in value and usefulness the indigenous varieties of the country known as Oomrautee and Hingunghat; and the committee are of opinion that whatever can be done to maintain the present high character of these varieties, or if possible to improve it, would be one of the most important services that can be rendered to the cause of improved cotton cultivation in the districts of country under the Cotton Commissioner's superintendence."

15. The season in which the samples submitted to your Chamber had been grown had not a been favourable one, and it was therefore determined to try these foreign varieties yet once more. And they have now had another and very careful trial during a season which although unfavourable to the indigenous plant, may, from the excessive moisture, be considered to be unusually in favor of the exotic varieties. But with all the advantages of constant rain, which the plants seemed thoroughly to appreciate, the result has been unfavourable, the out-turn small, and the produce inferior. Your Chamber will, perhaps, concur in this opinion on the subject until the receipt of the samples of the produce which have been prepared for your. But I shall be surprised if the result should affect the views now held by you on the subject. The exotic plants will receive a further trial this season, and perhaps, with the assistance of the more experienced gardeners who have recently arrived, some success may yet be achieved.

16. The hybrid plants, sent out by Major Trevor Clarke, have been watched with great attention. It is almost too early yet to give a decided opinion regarding their merits, but the plants are being most carefully studied by the seed gardeners, who have already had some experience in such experiments.

17. In accordance with your recommendation, the greatest attention has been paid to the indigenous varieties. Besides the three assistants appointed at the commencement of last season, the staff of the Cotton Department has recently been strengthened by the appointment of four experienced European gardeners as superintendents of experiments. These gardeners have been placed under the orders of the Assistants to the Cotton Commissioner at the model farms of Sheogaon, Oomrautee, and Hingunghat, and the fourth has been attached to the farm recently established at Boolundshuhur, in the North-Western Provinces. At these model farms, indigenous seed, selected during the former season on the plan advocated by Major Trevor Clarke, has been most carefully sown and cultivated. Various experiments have been tried with more or less success with manures, deep [illegible]ughing, &c. Notwithstanding an unusually bad season, the result has been satisfactory, the staple has been pronounced to be excellent, and the out-turn of cleaned cotton to the acre from the selected seed has been large, and in one case the combined effects of good seed and deep ploughing resulted in an out-turn of 255 lbs. of cleaned cotton to the acre. The case, it is true, an exceptional one, as the soil of the field in which the crop was sown was superior to the ordinary run of the cotton-growing tracts. But from ordinary fields in the farm during this, an unfavorable season, as much as 176 lbs. of cleaned cotton was picked from the acre. The results are, therefore, encouraging.

18. The greatest care has been taken in selecting the seed on the pedigree system from this season's crops, the inferior bolls being kept separate and the *kapas*, or cotton in the seed, being divided into four classes. Much of the best selected seed has been distributed among the most intelligent landholders of the neighbourhood, and the remainder has been reserved for sowing in the model farms.

19. Whilst the most strenuous efforts are being made to improve the *quality* of our produce—the length and strength of the staple of the indigenous cotton, at the same time the hardly less important question of the increase of quality—the out-turn to the acre, has, as will be seen from the above remarks, received some attention; for the measures adopted for the improvement of the staple will, it is hoped, have some effect on the out-turn also; and it may not unreasonably be expected the produce of the healthy seed, these carefully selected seeds, may show a marked improvement in quantity as well as quality. A variety of experiments have been undertaken at the farms to ascertain the means by which the increase of the out-turn may be most successfully and economically ensured. The respective merits of the various manures are being carefully tested; the "fertilizer" sent by the Cotton Supply Association; the Australian guano, of which a consignment was received from the Government of India; and the jail *poudrette*, of which great hopes as an effective and economical manure are entertained, have all been put down at the seed gardens. The imported manures were unfortunately received too late in the season to admit of the experiments being made as thoroughly as could have been desired, and the same difficulty prevented the combined effect of irrigation and manure on the cotton plant receiving a perfectly satisfactory trial.

20. During the ensuing season, however, the experiments with irrigation will be conducted on more advantageous terms. The seed farm at Sheogaon has this season been extended to 230 acres. The site is admirably situated, and it is hoped that by damming up the neighbouring stream an effective and economical watersupply may be ensured. The Special Irrigation Engineer recently appointed to Berar is now engaged in examining this site. Besides cotton, a variety of experiments will be undertaken at this and the other farms with the Rhea plant and a variety of other produce.

21. The farm at Oomrautee this season consists of 250 acres of land, and arrangements have been made for a variety of experiments with the assistance of irrigation, manure, &c.

22. The farm in the Hinguughat country has been moved to a village named Mudnee, in the vicinity of Wurdah, the head quarters of the Wurdah district. At Mudnee a special irrigation scheme has been sanctioned and completed, and the experiments will have the advantage of an abundant supply of water.

23. The farm at the place where I now am (Boolundshuhur, North-Western Provinces), is in the heart of the cotton country, near the great market of Khoorjah, and on the canal, from which a permanent supply of water is available. The site possesses every advantage. About 150 acres are being sown with selected cotton seed.

24. So far as can at present be judged, it would appear that deep ploughing is of great benefit to the plant, and those parts of the seed farms which have been thus treated show very favorably by the [illegible] the fields cultivated according to the ordi[illegible] method. The plants on the well-plou[illegible] much stronger and healthier tha[illegible] and, as already noticed, 180 [illegible] acre was picked from th[illegible] ordinary native field h[illegible] The experiments [illegible] encouraging, [illegible] a steam p[illegible] 25. [illegible]

[illegible] measures adopted by the Cotton [illegible]ng the year relate chiefly to the en[illegible] given to the extension of the trade in [illegible]dia. The greatest importance is attached to [illegible] measures, as it is believed that the establishment of mercantile firms in the interior, who are willing to pay a good price for good cotton, offers the very best inducement to the landholder to cultivate this crop carefully, and to extend its cultivation as much as possible. At the same time the improved machinery for preparing and pressing the cotton introduced by these firms ensures, there can be little doubt, the arrival of a large portion of the crop in the European market in a creditable condition.

27. Every endeavour has, therefore, again been made to remove obstacles from the path of the trade's progress, and to supply its requirements. Thus the means of communication in the cotton districts have been much improved by the local authorities. The arrangements for the cotton traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as already noticed, have been perfected.

28. The construction of the branch line of railway to Khangaon was but the commencement of a system for joining our now isolated cotton markets to the main line. As you are aware, this little line was opened in March last, and has already done its share in the carrying of this season's cotton traffic.

29. The branch to Oomrautee has been surveyed, and it is hoped that the line may be ready for next season's work.

30. The line through Hinguughat to Chanda also has been surveyed, and there is a hope of that market soon enjoying the advantages of railway communication. I am aware that the importance of the recent discoveries of coal in this quarter are fully appreciated by your Chamber. Besides the cheapening of the carriage of goods by railway which may be expected to follow the employment of this coal, the discoveries will, it is hoped, prove of great advantage to the steam factories for cleaning and pressing cotton which are now at work in the Central Provinces and the Berars. Surveys of both sides of the Wurdah river are now nearly completed, and it is anticipated that work may be commenced in the early part of 1871. The direction taken by the proposed line of railway will much depend on the result of the further investigations that are now being made regarding the extent and direction of the coal field.

31. The scheme proposed some years ago by Sir Richard Temple for a light railway or tramway from Nagpore to the Chutteesgurh country is again under consideration; and, as it has an indirect bearing on the cotton question, it may be noticed here. Chutteesgurh does not produce much cotton but the available supply of grain in those districts is very large. If this grain-producing country could be tapped by a railway, and the large supplies of grain poured at a cheap rate into the Nagpore country, the cultivators would be able to devote to cotton much of the land which is now taken up with food grains, and the construction of this line, in addition to the other advantages promised, would thus help to extend the cultivation and increase the supply of cotton.

32. The branch railway from Khundwa to Indore, and that from Goolburgah to Hydrabad, have also some interest for the cotton trade, as both these lines will carry some cotton. The surveys are now being pushed on.

33. During the past season the offices of the Government telegraph were at work in the cotton markets of Khangaon, Akote, Oomraotee, and Hinguughat, and I think it will be generally admitted that, on the whole, the service was well performed. Some delay in the transmission of messages was temporarily caused during the construction of a new line, which was set up by the telegraph department with the special object of providing a separate wire for the cotton merchants, and preventing the messages from the cotton districts being delayed by the through traffic between Bombay and Calcutta, which sometimes happened when but one wire was available. And some inconvenience was occasioned by the premature closing of the telegraph office at Akote. The latter subject has, however, been brought to the notice of Government, and it is not anticipated that any similar inconvenience will occur in future.

34. As your Chamber is aware, I have been for some time past on tour in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab. A farm, on the principle which has been found successful in Central India, has, as already noticed, been established in the North-Western Provinces; and it is hoped that other measures conducive to the improvement of the cultivation and the assistance of the trade in cotton may soon be adopted.

35. In regard to stocks there is, I believe, very little cotton remaining in the districts. The prices that have ruled throughout the season have been so favourable that there has been little inducement to either the cultivator or the dealer to keep his cotton back, and the improved communications now prevent any delay in transit. My assistants, who have made careful enquiries on this subject, estimate the quantities in stock as follows :

In the Hinguughat country.....	2,000 bales.
" East Berar	4,000 "
" West Berar	2,000 "

36. In conclusion, I would notice that, although the past season has been, as the preceding paragraphs will have shown, an unfavourable one, and although the exports have fallen short of the supplies of former years, still the prospects of the cotton trade in the Central Provinces and Berars are far from discouraging. A larger quantity of cotton was sown in 1869-70 than in any previous year. And had it not been for the exceptional weather, the crop would, undoubtedly, have been the largest ever exported for Central India. Indeed, the cultivation has been steadily increasing year by year, and prices have ruled so high during the season that has just closed, and, notwithstanding the damage to the crop, the cultivators have done so well, that there is every prospect of even a still larger area being sown with cotton during the season which has just commenced. But on this and other subjects connected with the state of the weather and the prospects of the crops, I shall hope to keep your Chamber fully informed in my future reports.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner.

Dated Camp Boolundshuhur, 25th June 1870.

P. S., dated Simla, the 4th July 1870.

This report has been delayed for a few days, in order that the latest information regarding the prospects of the season 1870-71, which may now be considered to have fairly commenced, might be supplied to your Chamber. Abundant rain has fallen, and as yet, at least, the propects are favourable.

HINGUNGHAT.—The Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, writing under date the 29th instant, states,—

"On the night of the 17th, we had the first burst of the monsoon, and the weather since then has been almost continuously drizzling rain.

"The cultivators have not yet begun sowing, and will not begin to do so until three or four more heavy showers of rain have fallen, for as yet the rain has not penetrated to any great depth. At the Mudnee farm we are quite ready to begin sowing as soon as a favourable opportunity occurs."

EAST BERAR (OOMRAOTEE).—Writing under date the 23rd instant, the Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner reports,—

"From the 12th up to date, we have had very heavy showers of rain, by which the soil has become so thoroughly saturated that some of the cultivators have now commenced to sow their fields with cotton. The detail of the rainfall is given below—

		Inches.	Cents.
Up to the 12th June...	...	2	33
On the 16th "	...	0	5
" 17th "	...	4	35
" 18th "	...	0	25
" 20th "	...	0	33
" 21st "	...	1	30
" 22nd "	...	0	7
Total inches ...		8	68

"The rain which fell on the 17th was exceedingly heavy. Rain fell continuously for nearly 48 hours, and the water has soaked well into the ground.

"The monsoon has commenced this time earlier than was expected. On account of the heavy unseasonable showers that fell during the past two or three months, the cultivators seemed to fear that the rains might fall us towards the middle or close of the season, when they will be urgently required. This unexpected early rain has hurried on the sowing operations, and many of the fields are yet to be got into order, and the cultivators are now busily engaged in sowing or preparing their fields.

"The work in our seed garden was stopped for four days owing to the heavy rain, as was the case everywhere in the country. I am glad to report that since yesterday at noon the weather has been fine, and the work in our garden is now going on rapidly."

WEST BERAR.—The Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, under date the 10th, writes,—

"On the night of the 7th, we had 1 inch 90 cents. of rain, consequently the ground has been pretty well saturated; in fact so much so that I have not been able to do any thing with it for the last two days."

And again, under date the 24th, he adds,—

"We have had very heavy rain, as much as 8½ inches."

Very heavy rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and in Central India, and, as far as I can learn, all over the country; and the prospects in every direction are reported to be favourable.

The following reports have just been received by telegraph :—

HINGUNGHAT, 4TH JULY.—Rainfall up to date 8·49 inches. From the 22nd to the 1st no rain fell. During the last four days the rains have set in again steadily, and the prospects of the crop now look well.

OOMRAOTEE (EAST BERAR), 4TH JULY.—Rainfall up to date 9 inches. Cotton crop most flourishing.

AKOLA (WEST BERAR), 4TH JULY.—Rainfall 8·75 inches. Weather fine during last fortnight, and Koonbies (cultivators) busy sowing. Rain is now threatening. Prospects could not be more favourable.

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner.

Simla, the 4th July 1870.

CANTEEN SERGEANTS.

(*Pioneer.*)

Sir, [illegible]r correspondent "Reform," [illegible] day's issue of your journal, [illegible] to how—not 2 or 3 but— [illegible]y regiment is, plunde[illegible] [illegible]he soldier.

[illegible]an regiment of infan[illegible]nd file. Of these about [illegible]pital, prison, &c., leaving 700, [illegible]d be drawn, but generally there [illegible]0 teetotallers, together with about 160 [illegible]o drink beer only. This will leave the num[illegible]r drawing beer 660, rum 500 :—

Take one day's consumption—

Beer 660 quarts, at 3 annas	... Rs. 123 12
Rum 500 drams, at 1 anna	... Rs. 31 4
Price of liquor for which canteen steward has to account	... Rs. 155 0

Now take as before—

Ale	660 quarts	
Add water 1/6	110 "	=897.
Short measure 1/10	77 "	

Of this there will be sold about—

500 quarts, at 3 annas...Rs. 93 12		
347 quarts, at 4 annas... 86 12		=180-8
Rum 500 drams,		
Add ⅓ for adulteration 125	"	=750 drams.
1/5 short measure 125	"	

Of this there will be sold about—

400 drams, at 1 anna	... Rs. 25	0
350 drams, at 2 annas	... Rs. 42	8
Total for rum	... Rs. 67	8
For ale brought down	... Rs. 180	8
Total	.. Rs. 248	0
Deduct cost price of liquor	... " 155	0
		93 0
Multiplied by		90
Quarterly fraud by canteen sergeant	... Rs.	8,370

The peculation, as shown above, is believed to be understated.

4th July 1870. WILL-SPRING.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE Ameer has bestowed upon Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan the cash revenues of Tashkurgan, in consequence of a letter received in Cabul from the Ameers of Turkistan sympathising with the Sirdar in his enforced idleness. The revenues of Tashkurgan are estimated at about Rs. 24,000, of which, however, Rs. 20,000 are paid yearly to Government. The gain to the Sirdar, therefore, will be rather one in position than in pay. The unpopularity of the Governor of Turkistan is on the increase, especially with the troops, who have, in consequence of the disagreement between their officers and that magnate, to be repeatedly transferred. The Ameer has, however, put a stop to this practice, by informing the Governor, that when he and a regiment disagree, it is a simpler arrangement to transfer himself than to transfer a large body of men. He has, moreover, been ordered to Cabul. A letter has been received by Shere Ali from his commander-in-chief, recommending the Meer of Kulab for some substantial mark of His Highness's favour. The supplicant himself wishes for assistance to recover his estate from the Russians, but Shere Ali has let him know in very decided language, that as Cabul is at peace with Bokhara, and as Bokhara has submitted to the Russians, who are now very close at hand, assistance with a view to hostilities is out of the question. At the sametime he has very judiciously shown the ex-Meer that he is kindly disposed towards him and—by inference—the reverse towards the Russians. The "Greek" physician, Butrus, is being civilly deported beyond the Cabul frontiers, to the general satisfaction of everybody. He left the capital on the 14th ultimo. In our issue of the 28th, we noticed that the Ameer had been compelled to despatch some troops to realize revenue. It appears that they have been resisted in their collections by the Ali-Zye tribe, and have had to retire without the revenue and minus ten of their number killed in an engagement with the rebels. The regular troops in Candahar have also been mutinous of late, and affrays between the different arms of the service are of frequent occurrence. The levy troops in Turkistan, moreover, are reported to be favourably inclined towards Abdool Rahman Khan, that *protégé* of the Russians and one of the Ameer's most bitter enemies.—*Pioneer*, July 8.

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND."

MR. CHARLES DICKENS, jun., publishes the following address to the readers of *All the Year Round* :—

"PERSONAL.

"It was my father's wish, expressed in writing only a week before his death, that I, his eldest son, and latterly his assistant editor, should succeed him in the management of the journal so long associated with his name.

"In accordance with this clearly-expressed desire, and strong in the hope inspired by so encouraging a mark of his confidence, I address myself to the fulfilment of the task which he appointed me to discharge.

"It is intended that the management of *All the Year Round* in the future shall be based on precisely the same principles as those on which it has been to this time been conducted. The same authors who have contributed to its columns in time past will contribute to them still. The same spirit which has in the past pervaded its pages will, so far as conscientious endeavour may render it possible, pervade them still. The same earnest desire to advocate what is right and true, and to oppose what is false and unworthy, which was the guiding principle of my father's career, and which has always characterized his management of *All the Year Round*, will, I most earnestly hope, continue to be apparent in its every word.

"So much, then, being the same, it may not be presumptuous in me to hope that the same readers with whom this journal, and that which preceded it, found favour for so many years may still care to see the familiar title page on their tables as of old.

"With this brief explanation of the course I propose to adopt, and omitting all reference which never by my own personal feelings in connexion with the great sorrow which has rendered this statement necessary, I leave the future journal to speak for itself.

"'It is better that every kind of work, honestly undertaken and discharged, should speak for itself than be spoken for.' These were the words with which my father inaugurated the new series of *All the Year Round*. I cannot surely do better than repeat them in this place.

"CHARLES DICKENS, JUN."

A GOOD JOKE.

Figaro has hit upon a novel manner of communicating an indecent epistle to such of its readers as desire wittingly to peruse it without shocking the modesty of persons who might have stumbled on it unawares. The letter is published in invisible ink, and to decipher it one is recommended to place what appears part of a blank column between two sheets of blotting-paper and iron it with a hot iron. It was safe to assume that the blank space was a hoax; but a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has settled the question by a practical test. "I yielded," he says, "I entreat you to believe, not so much from original sin as from that curiosity which I fear is as strong in men as in women; and, I may observe, before going to work we first made a solemn compact that, having developed the abomination, we would on no account permit ourselves to read it. Armed, therefore, with our *Figaro* and many sheets of blotting paper, we descended from the reading-room of our club to visit the lower regions, where, having bribed the boy who appeared to have charge of the laundry department, he presented us with a hot iron, and we proceeded to operate to the best of our ability. For three-quarters of an hour we manipulated in vain. We pressed, ironed, heated our iron again and again, laid the paper up to the light, examined it with a magnifying-glass: not a letter or a word appeared. We treated another copy with like ill-success; and my morals have by this fortunate incident been preserved from contamination. Since then, a man fresh from Paris told me that the whole thing was designed as a hoax, and a profitable one too. Numbers of persons bought a copy in order to try the same experiment. No one succeeded, because, in reality, nothing was printed on the specified blank."

THE COMPASSES OF IRON SHIPS.

The Board of Trade has just issued a circular announcing that at length it will authorize the official examination of masters and mates in that very needful knowledge which concerns the action of iron ships on their compasses, and will begin at Liverpool. One or two points in the circular are worthy of notice. It begins with a statement that "in December, 1869, the attention of the Board of Trade was called by Mr. Lawrie, a shipbuilder of Glasgow," to the propriety of instituting some such examination. Has the Board of Trade forgotten a letter addressed to it by the Astronomer Royal so far back as the 21st of March, 1857, in which there is the following passage :—"And, generally, I would submit for consideration, whether it is not proper that a knowledge of the method of correcting the compass, and adjusting the correcting apparatus, should be required in the captains of iron ships." The labours of the Liverpool Compass Committee were directed to the same end, and its report, which, in 1861, was deemed worthy of being printed by the Board of Trade, might also seem to have had some prior influence in the same direction. In September, 1863, the Board itself published a practical work on the subject expressly for the use of masters and mates, and sent it to the local marine boards of the kingdom, with an intimation that its contents would soon be made the subject of examination in passing masters and mates. And now, seven years afterwards, the very writer of this work so published is appointed examiner at Liverpool, at the suggestion of "Mr. Lawrie, a shipbuilder, of Glasgow." Has the Board no memory; and is this the reason why we have waited thirteen years for a practical response to the suggestion of the Astronomer Royal? Further, we observe that the masters and mates now invited to pass this additional examination—wherein the prospective advantage to themselves will be small as compared with that likely to be conferred on others—are also required to pay an additional two pounds. They may not got a certificate; but the labour is certain, and the fee is certain. Would it not be better to waive the latter, at all events at first?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WHERE I HAVE DINED.

VII.—TABLES D'HÔTE.

LOOKING at it from a purely gastronomical point of view, there are obvious advantages in the table d'hôte. No man ever dined well on a single dish, although it is a favourite assertion of epicures bored with variety and sated with profusion, that the best dinner they ever made was on a beefsteak. Such strict simplicity of diet ought to be left to cormorants, vultures, boas, gluttons, and carnivora generally. The appetite palls prematurely in a false fulness, or the banquet is sure to degenerate into a gorge. The march of science naturally carries man wide of such primitive repasts, and Nature herself recommends a judicious use of the variety she offers. Thus the system of English inns is barbarous and ignorant, kept up by prejudice playing into the hands of innkeepers. You arrive early in June in an establishment of some pretensions, and broach the subject of dinner to the waiter with an air intended to show him you are likely to appreciate a judicious programme. "Nice steak, sir; very nice rump steak and chops." "No, sir; spring chickens is scarcely in it yet. Joints doesn't keep, we finds, in this weather, and the butcher he only kills veal of Fridays. But very nice rump steak, sir." *Va* for the steak. Fish there is none; "all goes to London, sir," although you can see the sea from the attics. Sweets are represented by shreds and fibres of late rhubarb lurking below underdone crust. You are fortunate if your steak is anything but overdone hippopotamus hide; the vegetables are rechauffé potatoes and rancid cabbage; and you have to comfort yourself as best you can with the coarse Cheddher that closes the melancholy meal. You rise from it with a sharp appetite and a blank future or an indigestion. In the countries of table d'hôte you at least escape miseries like that. At worst you have a choice of indifferent dishes, and, disappointed to-day, can look forward with hope to to-morrow. You are exposed, to be sure, to the chance of uncongenial company and the certainty of unchristian hours. When foreign hotel-keepers began to learn that their lucrative English guests did not care to stuff themselves at noon with boiled beef and cucumber, roast veal, and rice pudding, after the manner of the natives, it is hard to see why they should not have fixed their later dinner at a genuine English hour. The nearly universal five o'clock is as unsatisfactory as most compromises, makes an unmanageable day and an insupportable evening. Even with all the delays ingenuity can interpose in the service, it cannot kill much of the latter. Formerly, when prices were lower, or houses contented themselves with smaller profits, it took a certain time to dispose of the long-drawn list of dishes. At the Bellevue and Flandre of Brussels, for instance, they came by pairs, and occasionally by batches; the hungriest pilgrim, from Waterloo could only trifle with a moderate percentage of them. If you came late for the soup, and got badly away, you had not a chance of being comfortably up to the dessert. Now-a-days the time is much what it used to be, but you may easily miss the fish and yet make all the running at your own pace. Dining *à la Russe*, you watch the various dishes cooling before you to slow music; the entrées are iced out with *morceaux*, from Offenbach, while for *hors d'œuvres*, stranger lists, evening papers, and bouquets are provided, and not gratuitously. If you care for your soup hot, and at the same time have a partiality for fruits and biscuits, you are chained to the table for an hour or so, more or less, and, supposing yourself a casual among strangers, must amuse yourself as you can between times. Thus your right and left hand neighbours become matters of grave speculation beforehand. There are men, we know—men having the makings of the thorough-bred traveller in them—who profess themselves perfectly indifferent on that score, and we have read Doubleday honestly. They make it their pride that they are citizens of the world, although they may never have gone a yard from home, and may be travelling with an unlimited supply of British ideas and a very limited stock of foreign words. It is their boast that they can make any man talk; they brighten up under obstacles opposed to their advances, receive rebuffs with absolute unconsciousness or actual enjoyment, and by sheer perseverance will draw the most recalcitrant of neighbours like a badger. They are generally clergymen wearing the uniform of their profession. There is the Rev. Cæsar Fidgett, for instance, an energetic man, with wiry figure, wiry hair, grey eyes, slightly receding forehead, and rather prominent teeth. He is always in a bustle, and usually comes in late, drawing the attention of the room by a cheerful remark addressed in a loud key to the supercilious waiter, or an attempt to establish himself in a place evidently engaged. Once seated, he embraces the room in a glance of benignant patronage, as if he were mentally bestowing his blessing on his *convives*, while, without deigning a special look to the gentleman at his side, he favours him off hand with his opinion on the weather, as if they had been old and familiar friends. That individual, who has evidently come in linseed and bought a borough with it, of which he sits the silent representative, naturally stands on his dignity, and attemps to crush Mr. Fidgett under a superbly aristocratic disdain. Mr. Fidgett commences on his soup unconscious, repeating the remark a good deal louder than before. Linseed sees people prick up their ears and begin to smile, grows horribly red, thinks of even, in theory, biting sarcasm, is not likely to succeed in it for the first time in his life, and executes himself reluctantly with the best grace he can. In the forlorn hope that some consideration may come of it, he informs Fidgett of his senatorial rank, who thereupon examines him in questions political and social, finds the member infinitely less at home in commonplaces than himself, and takes little pains to conceal his contemptuous disappointment. To do him justice, Fidgett is no respecter of persons. He devotes himself to M. le Vicompte de Baccarat on the other side, cornered with the Jockey Club, darling of the *coulisses*, of Boulevard theatres, and the boudoirs of the Chaussée d'Antin. De Baccarat has small sympathy for priests, and a holy horror of bores. He has strong self-consciousness, and a keen sense of the ludicrous. He cannot bear half a dozen words of English; and Fidgett, who for practical purposes knows just as little French, will insist on addressing him in the latter language. The few words he does know, in their queer combination, and disguised in their quaint accent, convey no sort of meaning to the courteous Frenchman, although Fidgett gains the ear of the whole salon by the impressive deliberation with which he vociferates them. But Fidgett is not to be choked off, and feels besides that his character for cosmopolitanism is concerned in his striking a spark of intelligence out of the benighted stranger. Poor De Baccarat, thus publicly tortured, beats visibly. He has already gulped down his bottle of wine in desperate attempts at a diversion; has passed those cutlets *à la soubise* he loves, and found no savour in the *vol au vent à la financiere* that followed them. At last in despair he envelopes his nose in his handkerchief, and rushes from the room with a Parthian glance of vicious hate at his enemy, who looks after him with pity, contempt, and will have no further effort to penetrate to his room after dinner and inquire after his health.

Fidgetts, while they make others miserable, make themselves happy anywhere, but luckily all the world are not Fidgetts, and for anything you know you may chance upon a Fidgett yourself. Even if you escape that calamity you may have a very wretched time of it. There are tables d'hôte to which you go knowingly, with your eyes open, with the chances a thousand to one against a pleasant party, and where, if you find it much the reverse, you may thank yourself for rushing on your fate. Such are the Parisian ones of the Grand Hotel, and the Louvre. Any tolerable dinner in Paris is objectionable, first, because it is an abuse of the gifts of Providence to pass the doors of the restaurants; secondly, because people doing Paris may be divided broadly into those who are very properly on their guard against you, and those whom you ought to be on your guard against. But the dinners at the caravanserais in question are especially so. The guests are the *nouveaux riches* of the world, who worship the costly and the gaudy; who like to play at feasting in palaces, and would contentedly feed on garbage if it were served on abundance of electro-plate under a fresco ceiling. Americans, northern, southern, and central, are in the ascendant. The contingent from the States are not the refined representatives of their nation, who have taken on an ornamental French polish in the course of residence in France and Italy. You have Judge Bunkum, of the New York bench, with Riggees, of the Erie Ring, who retains him; you have Wilber, the Democratic member for Pennsylvania, whose missions are the peremptory settlement of the Alabama claims and the prompt annexation of the British Federation; you have Pettitoes, the colossal Cincinnati pork butcher, and his ally Sharper, who keeps the mammoth hells at Saratoga and Newport, and whose party mean to run him next time for the Presidency. All of these, and many more like them, are large family men, with wives and sons and daughters; but besides them, you have young and middle-aged America mustering strong; men about the hotel if not about the town, who sit saturninely in the courtyard from mid-day to the small hours in the morning; sipping cocktails and American punch, smoking tobacco and chewing it, reading *Galignani* and the *New York Herald*. You have Senor Oro y Diamante, from Mexico, who owns Heaven knows how many mines and ranches there, and talks of the piles of ore waiting to be smelted when the state of the country shall admit of transport to the coast. You have Senor Lazarillo Torques, ex-president of the Republic of Bueno Tempo, who abdicated on the eve of revolution, carrying with him the contents of the Treasury and the produce of the latest loan. You have Herr Josephs, the Viennese banker, who always secures the first floor wherever he goes, and fills the passages with his Hungarian liveries. You have Rackenoff, from St. Petersburg, monopolist, ex-court favourite, and son of a liberated serf, whose patriotism has been outraged by the abolition of serfage. Like the Bath footmen, whom they greatly resemble in point of manners and education, a very affable, say-nothing-to-no-one-accept-themselves party they make, and most eligible company for the English aldermen, contractors, cotton-spinners, speculators, stockbrokers, who like to introduce their families to the best continental society. In another way, you are likely to be equally unlucky at French provincial inns—the Cerfs Volants and the Lions d'Or. There the table d'hôtes are club dinners of *commis voyageurs*, who monopolize the talk and the service, secure the first refusal of the dishes, pick out the wings of the chickens, the olives, mushrooms, and tomatos, use their knives as forks and their forks as toothpicks, are eloquent over ribbons and wines and hardware, and regard a new comer with feelings similar to those that rankle with the earlier occupant of an English railway carriage.

It is in the regular tourist countries that you put into a pure lottery. Up to the very moment when he tries breaking the ice that freezes his neighbour, the shrewdest student of physiognomy may be puzzled to calculate the odds. The man who keeps his eyes perseveringly on his plate, and persistently turns you his shoulder, may be overflowing with chat and fun only waiting to be tapped. The unpromising-looking savant in black frock-coat and white choker opposite may have an inimitable art of popularizing the knowledge he has been storing for a lifetime, and once set agoing may keep you enthralled with his fairy tales of science and history. The pretty girl on your other side who purses up her lips so prudishly, who does her best to erase her dimples and keep her smiles hidden below her eyelashes, may be only shy and not silent in consequence of her bad taste or the commands of her parent. On the other hand, you may find yourself by a genial gentleman who is merely smiling in the exuberance of his self-complacency, and because he thanks Heaven he is not as you or every one else he has not been introduced to. Or by a comely unprotected female who prides herself on independence of character, and loses no opportunity of advocating women's rights. Tables d'hôte in the Berneso Oberland and Chamouni country are fair generally, because it is hard to escape the exhilarating influence in the air, and because it is difficult to be pompous in a shrunken gown or a stained shooting coat. In Belgium or the Rhine country the chances are your bootmaker's wife goes out of her way to put you back into your proper place when you civilly offer her the salt, and your tailor's son gathers the skirts of his frockcoat round him when threatened by the contact of your more unpretending garment. In the Kursaals at Homburg and Wiesbaden you have often a bright party of scamps and adventurers, particularly early in the season when hope is young and luck has been against the tables. The spring society at the Trois Couronnes at Vevay or the Bellevue at Ouchy before the influx of summer excursion is often very friendly, and the cuisine of the former ranks with that of the Russie of Frankfort and the Archduke Charles of Vienna, where, however, tables d'hôte are unknown. But, perhaps, one's happiest recollections are of winter dinners in Italy—at Rome, Naples, or Florence, when the season's residents have shaken down into a family party. If you want topics of talk, the fault must be your own. No doubt, rich brown sauces, sweet and piquant, preponderate unduly in the cookery, necessitated perhaps by the shortcomings of the roman-nosed mutton and swamp-fed beef and boar. Foreign wines are dear and bad, if native ones are indifferent and cheap. Yet we have few happier associations with the Eternal City than those that carry us back to the crypt-like dining-room of the Anglo-terre.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE QUEEN AND THE ARMY.

(*Spectator*, June 18.)

THE Queen has done a really splendid act. It is not the business or the tendency of this journal to extol Royalty, an institution which, in a free State, is after all only defensible because a semi-barbarous population needs to be awed by an appearance of authority; but it is not just to ignore in the Chief Magistrate conduct which in a subordinate would be received with high applause. From the accession of the House of Hanover, Sovereign after Sovereign has battled with Parliament for the direct control of the Army, and hitherto with success. In spite of the power of the House of Commons over the purse, of the jealousy of successive Cabinets, and of the tendencies of the age, the tradition that the Army is governed by prerogative has been maintained intact, the General Commanding-in-Chief has been the agent of the Sovereign, and internal discipline has been regulated by the direct action of the Crown. Why this particular prerogative should have been so jealously guarded it is hard to understand, but a caste feeling entertained by all Sovereigns has probably had much to do with it, and of its existence there can be no doubt. George III. fought like a tiger for Army patronage, William IV. resented any interference with the prerogative as an insult, and the Queen, unless strangely misrepresented, herself interfered with decisive effect in the "amalgamation." That measure, approved though it was by so many statesmen, would, it is said, never have been carried, but for the Queen's resolve never again to sign an "Indian" commission. The late Prince Consort, in one of his letters, while rejec